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New Spring Goods!

Examine Quality and Styles.

—Note Carefully our very—

Low Prices,

And you will be convinced that

WE LEAD THE TRADE

In Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions.

DAN LANGDON.

G A S!

Boom! Greencastle!

This is the sixth year of my business career in this city, and am happy to say that my last years MILLINERY BUSINESS has more than doubled my first year. I HAVE ENLARGED MY STORE THREE TIMES. I believe my last change will please my customers, as my goods are displayed to a greater advantage.

I shall as heretofore give my SPECIAL ATTENTION to the buying, selling and trimming. I will not annoy you with the old story "of the cheapest goods, largest stock, they save you 25 per cent, and the only place to get Stylish Hats and Bonnets," but cordially invite all, to come, and see what I have before buying.

We hear of booms in other cities, and have felt I would like to make a change, but have determined to remain here, and help doing so. With charity to all, and malice towards none. I am your obedient servant,

Mrs. M. E. Hibben.

New York

Shoe Store.

West Side Public Square, next to
Allen Bros.

W. G. BURNETT,

Manager.

Just opened up a new and first-class stock
of the best custom made

Boots & Shoes.

NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK.

Bottom prices and strictly cash.

Everybody especially invited to call
and see for themselves.Will keep on hand a full stock of
Leather and Findings. 6tf

Public Sale!

by BRYANT & SON,

Wednesday, April 13, 1887.

We will sell at my farm, one-half mile south of Greencastle, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, on a credit until 15th day of September, 1887, fifteen to eighteen (Short-horn bulls with fair cows, eight or ten milk cows, fresh or soon will be fresh, a lot of yearling steers and steers, several horses, pair of work mules, yearling mule, one buggy, some brood sows, one Empire binder, one Manny mower, some hay and corn, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. S. Bryant & Son.

MEN WANTED

To sell for the HOOKER NURSERY. Established 1835. Permanent employment. Salary and expenses, or Liberal Commission paid. Experience not necessary. Apply at once to H. E. HOOKER & CO., Rochester, N. Y. 10m2

BOLEY,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

KEEPS EVERY THING IN THE LINE OF

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

I make it an object to persons wanting a special fine article to consult me.

LITERARY.

BEDSIDE POETRY: Compiled by Wendell P. Garrison. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. Price 75 cents. This little volume of choice poetical selections is based upon the belief that there is a gap in juvenile literature that has not yet been adequately filled. Says the author: "There is no particular in which our schools and our text-books so fall below the mark as in inculcating, early and constantly, that preference for the noble in literature which is one of the surest safeguards against vulgar temptations and associations." This collection, however, is not intended for schools, but for the home, and for a particular season. "Few fathers and mothers," says Mr. Garrison, "appreciate the peculiar value of the bedtime hour for confirming filial and parental affection, and for conveying precept to ears never so attentive or resistless. Words said then sink deep, and the reading of poetry of a high moral tone and at the same time of an attractive character is apt to plant seed which will bear good fruit in the future." The selections which are embodied in the volume are drawn from the best sources in the English language, although they occasionally rise above a child's comprehension. This fact is recognized by the compiler, who says regarding it that it is perhaps an advantage, as it affords an opportunity by explaining these passages to enlarge the child's notions along with his vocabulary. The volume is very handsomely brought out.

We have just received from the publishers a copy of the 1887 Edition of Conklin's Handy Manual of Useful Information, a neat book of 288 pages of closely printed matter, absolutely teeming with information on over 2,000 subjects. It contains a million facts, also many tables of practical value for every one in all sorts of business, trades and professions. It is handsomely bound in alligator, with a gold side stamp, and sprinkled edges. The wonder to us is how the book can be sold at the nominal price asked for it. Its statistics are brought down to date, and will be found correct in every particular. Every one should have a copy. It will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents by Geo. W. Ogilvie, Publisher, 21 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Agents can make money selling it.

American Farmers and Silver.

Moreton Freven, an Englishman, in a recent article in The Fall Mail Gazette declares that the silver issue in America is one which, by uniting the farmers of the West and the South, is likely not only to give a death-blow to "the monometallic agitation of the money centers of the eastern seaboard," but will also "inevitably reverse the recent victory of the Democratic party, if that party is so ill-advised as to follow the lead of President Cleveland."

Truer words were never uttered. The Democratic party must get away from Cleveland's ideas on the money question or the people will get away from them. —Brass Miner.

The "New South" don't seem to want "nigger" voters going up to a gentlemen's room, unless he carries a coal-bucket or a slop-pail.

The Chattanooga Times asserts that "the Southern negro does as much voting as is good for him." He does considerably more than is good for him, if the Democrats happen to find out that he is voting the Republican ticket to such an extent as to give it a possibility of success; and he has long since learned that the part of prudence is to avert the Southern shot-gun by taking comparatively little interest in elections.

It is true, as declared by Bishop Mallalieu, that "more than 400,000 Northern soldiers died that the chains of slavery might be broken, and in the national cemeteries all through the South every fourth grave is the grave of a Methodist," but the Southern branch of the Methodist Church seems to think, nevertheless, that the old prejudices and discriminations of the slave system should be perpetuated, and that the consolations and benefits of religion should continue, as was the case before the war, to be restricted to white persons only.

RARE AND RISKY

To Aspire to a Second Term.

No Democrat Has Made the Riffle Since Jackson's Day.

Facility of Republican Effort to Shatter the Solid South.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—The announcement made by some of President Cleveland's friends that he is not desirous of a second term does not comport with the activities about the White House. The President now realizes the strength of patronage, and the delay in the Inter-State Commission slate was to get the most out of it in this respect.

It may be that Cleveland, after all, is to be another exemplar of the repetition of history. Blaine in his parallel of Henry Clay, as a member of the House of Representatives, as Speaker, as Secretary of State, as Senator, and as a defeated Presidential nominee, gives the evidence of history repeating itself. It may now be Cleveland's epoch. To be somewhat reminiscent, it will be recalled that the Democratic party has not renominated any of its Presidents since the days of Martin Van Buren. Van Buren was renominated in the face of pronounced opposition in his own party lines. The result is known. He was ignominiously defeated. Is Cleveland to parallel Van Buren in respect to a second nomination, against the protestations of many Democrats, only to be defeated in the end?

The color line in the South, which the Republican leaders hope to break down, still shows an invincibility of front. The prejudice against the negro is the one cause which seems to keep the South solid. This is best illustrated in the vote of Louisiana. The commercial interests of the State naturally gravitate to the Republican policy of protection, because of the great sugar industry, which is its commanding one. Nevertheless, at Congressional and National elections the vote of Louisiana is allied with the Democracy, not because it is exponent of a protective policy, but because of the fear of the domination of the negro race. Take the negro out of politics, and the solid South, in her own maternal interests, would break up in a twelve-month.

Old Thaddeus Stevens, the Commoner, who was at the head of the Republican party in his day, foresaw the dangers which threatened the party in the unrestricted gift of suffrage to the negro. The propagating garden of the experiment was in the District of Columbia, where Congress had exclusive jurisdiction. Stevens opposed the bill and warned its advocates that in the end the suffrage to the blacks would be universal, and there would be a representation from the South and in the Electoral College based on a vote not fairly counted. Does not this seem to be the lamented plaint of the Republican chieftains to-day?

The Boom Continues.

Globe-Democrat. The real estate boom continues to go forward with daily augmented force and volume, particularly in the West. Nobody pretends to account for the phenomenon in any logical or philosophical manner, but it is very evident that a great deal of property is changing hands at unprecedented prices, and that much of the idle money of the country is being invested in this form of speculation. What the ultimate effect will be upon business interests and general prosperity in the localities thus suddenly turned from the even tenor of their ways, it is yet too early to estimate or conjecture. Twenty-five years ago such an excitement would have been considered superficial and unhealthy; but it is proper to remember at the same time that the last quarter of a century has produced wonderful changes, and that we are now living under conditions which may not unreasonably be supposed to justify a movement that seems at first glance to violate the fixed rules of wholesome growth and progress.

A Lady's Perfect Companion.

PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH, a new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in childbirth but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without telling how to overcome morning sickness, swelling limbs and all other evils attending pregnancy. It is reliable and valuable as the wife's true private companion. Cut this out: it will save you great pain and possibly your life. Send two cent stamp for descriptive circular, testimonials and confidential letters in sealed envelope. Address, Frank Thomas & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Maryland. 7-12w

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE

We are now showing an elegant line of

Chamber :-: Suits

In all grades. Also a fine line of

PARLOR GOODS,

Upholstered in the most artistic manner, in latest material. These goods are all selected from the best factories, and for finish and novelty of design cannot be excelled.

OUR FOLDING BEDS

On exhibition are of the very best make. Everybody should see them. In every department our assortment is excellent. Remember, we lead in prices and will not be undersold.

Come and see us before investing.

STILLWAGON & STRATTAN,

WEST SIDE OF SQUARE.

WALL PAPER,

Largest stock, lowest prices.

HAMMAR'S MIXED PAINTS,

Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Paints,

Oils, Varnish, Dye Stuffs.

Give us a call. We sell the best goods, at reasonable prices.

JONES' DRUG STORE.

MY NEW GOODS ARE NOW IN!

I have without doubt the

Largest Stock, the Finest Goods and the Lowest Prices

In the city. I challenge comparison in style, quality and price with anybody, anywhere. Be sure and see my goods and get my prices before you buy.

I have also the finest line of

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery

In town, and at bottom prices, too. I have them in all prices, from 5 cents to \$1.00 per pair.

Don't forget the place,

GORDON

Cheap Cash Shoe Store, Greencastle, Ind. 11tf

THE PICKLE JADE.

When winter fingers in the lap
Of spring, ye hasten to denounce him,
And urge us to put on our wrap
Of emerald hue at once, and bounce him.

She flirts with him until his hands
Have almost run the jade admires him—
And even when old Sol commands,
"Tis with reluctance that she fires him.

She soon forgets him, fickle thing!
Through grove and glade she gayly passes,
And 'neath her fairy feet upspring
The daisies sweet and tender grasses.

On, on through vales and over hills,
While balmy southern airs pursue her,
And gurgling streams and rippling rills
Are babbling tender love-words to her.

In green fields, 'neath smiling skies,
She meets at last a later comer—
With rosebuds in her hands she dies,
Clasped closely in the arms of summer!

AN AFFABLE GHOST.

Related by Mary Ann.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ghosts, is it? Ochone, ma'am! if ever
any man had rasan to believe 'em, it's
Mary Ann McCarthy; though it lost me
me place for shpaken' it.

(Ghosts! Arrah! I'd been from th'
ould country but the two year, whin
wid me two oyes—an' me sight be's
good, blissin's be to the saints!—I saw
the ralest ghost as has iver shimelt o'
solphur!

I was a wurkin' fer Mis' Allen, as
foine a lady as iver shpapped in two
shoes; an' she tuk sick wid a faver; an'
was that bad yez would a' t'ought her
grave was a gapin' fer her, poor sowl!

But praise be to th' powers, th' faver
lift her at last, tho' shure it lift her wid
the loife wrung half out o' her, and her
that wake an' ailin' that the docther he
sez, "It's country air as'll build her
up."

So wid that Misher Allen he sez to
me "Mary Ann, wud yez be willin'?"
sez he, "fer to go wid me woife till the
country fer th' summer, her a havin' no
relatives fer to go long wid her?" he sez.

"Shure," I sez to him, "Misher Allen,"
I sez, "I hev worked for yez a comin'
nigh onto the two year, an' it's kilt wid
the shame I am, soirr, to think yez'd be
afther puttin' me a question loike that
I may not be dedicated, but I've a hairt
in me, so I have, soirr!" I sez, wid me
eyron to me eyes, I was that hurt.

So we went to phat they called the
springs, somewhere in Pinnsylvania,
tho' fer me sowl I'll never tell yez where
th' springs was, barrin' a hole in the
ground wid rather a bubblin' up iver-
lastin' wid a schmell to 't as would a
turned th' stomach of a well person
much less a sick wan.

Me mistress had a room on the sec-
ond floor that ye could ha' spanned wid
yer two hands—it was that shmall; as
for the place in the garret where I
slept—for I'll not be namin' it a room—
it was that hot o' nights yez'd dream yer
sowl was in purgatory, so ye would.

Barrin' a tree-legged stool an' a cot, it
was widout fu'nichoor at all, at all; an'
mind yez, a rat couldn't ha' hid in it,
fer there wasn't a nook where ye could
a hung a dish-apron.

Wan night Miss Allen had been that
nervous that I was dead wid slape
af'renist I got her comfortable for her
bed, an' I went up the stairs wid th'
eyes of me halfshut and a gap on me
mouth from ear to ear.

I opened the door o' me cubby-hole,
an' the air would ha' choked yez wid
the hate o' it; the moonlight was
streamin' in, an' be the powers! on the
school be the windy set an' ould man!

May I die widout confission, but I see
him as plain as I see yerself this blessed
minute, ma'am!

Thinks I, "Th' ould gentleman has got
in the wrang room be mistake," so I
oughed, and "beggin' yer pardon, sorr,"
I sez, "an askin' yer grace fer me bound-
ness, but yez are in the wrang place,"
sez I, polite loike.

"Not at all, esteemed lady," he sez wid
bow and a schrape, "this is the room I
am meself in twenty year ago."

I dropped on the foot o' the cot, fer
me knaas gave way, when I saw he was
a ghost be that taken.

"Don't be alarmed, me good gurrl,"
he sez, "fer I'm but a harmless ould
ghost as wouldn't inconvenience you fer
the worrld. I loike to sit here when
the moon is high," he sez, "and watch
that bame yonder where I hung meself,"
he sez, wid a shmoile that froze me
blood.

"Make yerself aisy," he wint on, "for
I intend bein' here iver y night whilst
the moon bees full."

Wid that I ups on me two feet, an' I
sez to 'im "Sorr!" I sez, jus' that way;
"I'm a poor gurrl," I sez, "an' if yez
have the falin' o' a gentleman yez'll lave
me room. Yez may be a ghost," I sez,
"but I'll not close me oyes while yez
stay here; fer oi've a character," I sez,
"that pays me t'ree dollars and fifty
cents the wake, an' oi've no call to lose
it," sez I, "while me two arms can h'ist
the windy an' pitch yez out to the devil
that's missin' yez!" Fer oi'm a McCarty
of Killen aule, an' me Irish was up.

The ghost turned pale at me wurds,
an' "Me gurrl," he sez, "don't yez know
that if I was to pit the weight o' me
finger on till yez, yez would be afther
droppin' dead at my fate?"

"I am so charged with elucstrusity,"
sez he, "that I could strike yez through
wid lightnin'; o'course I wouldn't loike
to do 't," he goes on, "fer I'm of an
affable na-choor.

"All I asks of yez is to remain here in

the room where I died; my prisence
can't hurt ye, an' its harro on a poor,
friendless ghost," sez he, "fer to be
shunned loike he had th' liprosy."

I was at my wit's end; so I was, fer I
was afraid to touch the spahpeen, an'
he just set there a blowin' his nose as
natchooral as loife.

The while I was namin' the saints—I
was to St. Patrick—there came a knock
till th' door.

"If its more ghosts," thinks I, "they'll
not get in the room of Mary Ann Mc-
Carthy."

"What is it yer wanting?" sez I out
loud.

"Mrs. Allen is took sick, and yez' be
wanted at wance," sez a voice.

"All right," I sez; then I turned over
oward the ghost, and be the judgem-
ent! the chair was empty. He had
gone, ma'am

Afther that I'll not tell yez how I got
to me mistress' room at all.

She got better soon, but I'll promise
ye I unverslept in the haunted room
again; there was a place fixed fer me in
Mis' Allen's room, 'against she would
need me in the nigh.

I made bold afther we got home, to
till her the whole thing, and she hurt
me falins so she did be laughin' loike
she was kilt entirely.

"Why, Mary, ye silly crathure!" she
sez, "I dessey yer nochnurnal visitchoor
was the poog ould insane man that was
there fer treatment; he wint crazy about
perpetchoor motion," sez she.

"Perpetchoor motion, is it?" I sez,
"and would yez be afther tellin' me
how perpetchoor motion could make a
man melt away before me two eyes?"

"Perhaps he was scared whin the boy
knocked at the door, an' hid under the
bid whilst yer back was turned," sez my
lady.

"No, ma'am!" sez I; "I am a McCarthy,
from Killenale, Tipperary County,
Munster, Ireland!" sez I, "an' I know a
ghost whin I say wan, and that gentle-
man was a ghost, be the token that
it were not six months till I had a letter
from me second cousin Finnessy that me
Aunt Bridget's ould rid cow had died
the wake before!"

THE CHICAGO WAY.

Experience of a Stranger With a
Hebrew Merchant.

Chicago Herald.

A passenger from Springfield was tell-
ing of his purchase of an overcoat from
a Hebrew merchant on South Clark
street. The price was thirty dollars.

"If dot goat don't suit you, pring it
pack right away, an' ye'll gif you your
monish pack, subject to all the fluctua-
tions in the market. If de goat market
goes up, you get more monish as you
paid for him; if de goat market goes
down, you lose de difference only, my
dear, pesides havin de use of de goat.
Dot's de vay all peesiness vas done in Chi-
cago, my friend."

On these terms the passenger from
Springfield paid over his thirty dollars
and took the coat. Next day, having
examined the garment more thoroughly,
he concluded that he didn't want it, and
so took it back.

"Vot! Dot goat not suit you?" exclaimed
the merchant. "Vell, ye take him back.
Isaac, pot dot goat on de shelluf, an' gif
de shendelman six tollars."

"But I paid you thirty dollars for the
coat, and want my money back."

"So, my friend, but goats haf gone
down last night. I guess it vas de war
news from Europe. Goats are down, an'
we haf marked our whole stock at gost.
Isaac, six tollars for the shendelman's.
You only lose de difference, my dear, an'
you had de goat all night. Dot's de vay
beesiness vos done in Chicago."

THE ALASKA BORDER.

Prospective Trouble Relative to Fix-
ing the Boundary Line.

Ottawa, Ont., Dispatch, March 20.

The discovery of rich gold deposits in
British Columbia, close to the imaginary
boundary line between that province and
Alaska, it is feared, may lead to trouble
if the actual boundary is not defined
before any attempt is made to develop
these valuable fields. In view of the
valuable discovery of gold in the Pacific
Province the Dominion Government has
decided on sending out a party to make
a geological survey of that part of the
country in which minerals have been
found, and to ascertain as near as possi-
ble to whom they belong, whether to the
United States or to the Dominion. An
effort will be made during the coming
session of Parliament to secure an ap-
propriation to commence the survey of
British Columbia boundary in the hope
that the United States Government will
co-operate and definitely fix the bound-
ary line, and thus remove all possibility
of dispute.

A Silly Little Woman.

Omaha Dame—"Have you any good
girls?"

Employment agent—"Hundreds of
them!"

"I want one who won't spoil every-
thing she tries to cook."

"Wha—"

"And will clean up things at least
once a week—"

"Eh?"

"And will stay in one night a week
so I can go out."

"My stars, madam! If you want an
angel you better apply to a medium."

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Senator Sherman's resignation of his
position as President of the Senate is
generally accepted as the first open de-
claration of his presidential candidacy,
and a signal to his supporters and
friends that he is in the fight for him-
self, and that his campaign has formally
opened. Sherman's lieutenants have
been putting in some quiet but very ef-
fective work for some months and the
results have greatly encouraged them.
This movement of Mr. Sherman, who
rarely makes political mistakes, will still
further encourage them. Mr. Sherman
accepted the presidency of the Senate
when it was a good advertisement for
him. He leaves it when it was just as
good an advertisement for him to do so.
—Washington special New York Sun.

The political situation here must be
perplexing to those who imagine that
the intelligent sentiment of the country
is reflected by the assembled representa-
tive men of the Nation. The Republi-
can leaders are still running Blaine for
President, and they will continue to run
him until near convention time, when
they will flop off to some safer man.
Most of them would like to have Blaine,
just as the old Whigs ever wanted Clay;
but as the Whigs of 1848 substituted
Taylor for Clay, the Republicans of 1888
will substitute some expediency candi-
date for Blaine. To hear the Democratic
leaders here discuss Cleveland, it would
be inferred that the one man the party
won't take is Cleveland, but they will
take him all the same, and all of them
quietly confess that they must take him
because he is stronger with the people
than are the politicians. The Democrats
of 1887 are repeating the history of the
Republican leaders of 1864, who were
solid against Lincoln, but renominated
him because the people would have it
that way. Patronage to the new politi-
cal power of Lincoln was the same curse
to the party that the patronage of the
new political power of Cleveland is; and
Washington is now the big puzzle of
croaking political soreheads, just as it
was a quarter of a century ago. The
best place I know of to find out what
the people don't think about politics is
Washington.—A. K. McClure in Phila-
delphia Times.

Frank Hatton, of Chicago, said, at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday: "Repub-
licans in the West are not wasting
much time discussing Presidential
possibilities at present. There is rather
a significant thing in all the talk I have
heard—Blaine's name is mentioned very
seldom. Many of his warmest sup-
porters two years ago say that they
would like to see him renominated, but
they spoil it all by adding, 'if he could
be elected.' That 'if' will defeat his nomi-
nation in 1888, in my judgment. Poli-
ticians do not care about following up a
lost cause. The feeling is gaining
ground among Blaine's friends that he
cannot be elected. I should not be sur-
prised if his name was not mentioned in
the Republican convention next year."

Who do you think will be the Repub-
lican candidate?

"John Sherman would be nominated
if he could get his own State delegation.
But, after the peculiar methods of Ohio
politicians, I see a movement is on foot
to cheat him out of it. Foraker will
probably be the instrument used to de-
feat Sherman. Either Sherman or
Allison would make very strong candi-
dates, and could defeat either Cleve-
land or Hill without much trouble. The
man the Republicans nominate in 1888,
if he is to be elected, must be able to
carry this State. If New York is left
out of the calculation the Republicans
will be left at the polls.—New York
World.

"How do you see the prospects of the
presidential campaign, Mr. McMillan?"

"I think the prospects of our party
are very good indeed. We shall have
all the advantages by next year that our
political opponents have had in the
past in regard to the control of offices,
and with the excellent record that the
administration has made, I don't see
any reason to doubt our success."

"Who will be the party's candidate?"

"Mr. Cleveland, I think."—Interview
with Congressman McMillan.

In the city of Washington it is rather
strange for one to hear the prediction
made on almost every side that Cleveland
will not get the Democratic nomination.
I was in a group of Democrats yesterday
who all seemed to be against him, but
argued that the party would declare in
its platform that their return to power
had not injured any business interest,
but had been a financial success.

Said I: "I do not see how they can
make a platform like that and leave
Cleveland out."

To this the reply was made that he
would be defeated on the ground that
he could not carry the State of New
York. Said one person, a judge from a
Western State: "The Democrats can
take upon the party which is in power
in Congress as well as in the White
House, the encomium for good conduct,
and hold that they want another candi-
date for reasons of policy. The New
York Legislature has been polled, and
almost every Democrat in it is under-
stood to be against Cleveland, and to fa-
vor Hill or somebody else. Tammany
Hall, under its present leadership, is al-
so antagonistic to Cleveland. The Demo-
crats in the outer States will be guided

by what New York has to say. Cleve-
land is working every string to be re-
nominated, but he has failed to bring
Gov. Hill over to Washington as his
guest, though Cleveland went to Hill's
house and accepted his hospitality. It
seems manifest that Hill is not for
him."

Said I: "But who else is liable to get
the Democratic nomination?" Several
persons spoke up and said that Secretary
Whitney was a candidate. Others re-
marked that it would be either Hill or
Whitney, and that Whitney would show
very great strength if his name came for-
ward at all. Different persons present
began to run over the States in the
Union which were not disposed to sup-
port Cleveland again. It was said that
the only State whose Senators had
argued in Cleveland's favor was Mis-
souri.

Said a leading Republican yesterday:
"I think the Republican Presidential
candidate next year will be Sherman. I
do not confine my prophecy to John
Sherman. His brother, the General, is
the most available man in the party.
You recall the story of Blaine having
offered to support General Sherman in
1884 if he would accept. The General
declined emphatically to entertain the
proposition. He was loyal to his brother,
and he knew it was the ambition of
the latter's life to occupy the Executive
chair in the White House and he would
not consent to enter the field against
him. Since then the situation has
changed somewhat. John Sherman is
just as ambitious as ever, but his ambi-
tion now is tempered with a few grains of
common sense. If he can not get there
himself, it would be the next best thing
to put his brother in the coveted place.
It would be all in the family, you know.
John Sherman has a good many ene-
mies, and he probably realizes that he
can not get the nomination. Blaine never would
support him, but he would be glad to join
in a movement to elect the General.
'Old Tecumseh' has no enemies in poli-
tics, and very few in private life. He
could carry this State with a hurrah.
Mark the prediction: His moving from
St. Louis to New York, and establish-
ing headquarters at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel, where one meets more prominent
politicians in a week than in a month
at any other place, is signifi-
cant. The General will, of course, re-
main in the back ground for the present.
The Senator is to make one more effort,
and if he fails then the compromise on
the General will be pushed for all it is
worth.—New York World.

Prohibitionists continue to think that
they have a political organization and a
right to existence and recognition. Con-
sequently they talk about the campaign
of 1888 as if they were to be a factor in
it in some way or other. St. John will
probably be thrown overboard as a
candidate for President when a battle of
the ballots is again to be fought. The
leaders of the movement here are can-
vassing to try and find some available
material. Hereabout and up in New
England there seems to be a disposition
to try and make P. T. Barnum stand as
a candidate. What the old showman's
position is no one knows exactly. He is
a Republican nominally, but has been
for years a pronounced Prohibitionist.
Lately, however, he has somewhat in-
jured his chances by coming out in favor
of a high license and limiting the number
of saloons in a city to one for every 500
or 1,000 inhabitants. That's rank treach-
ery in the eyes of a Prohibitionist. Then,
too, he is getting so well along in years
that the arduous work of a campaign
would, it is believed, be too much for
him.

"What is this Barnum boom, anyway?"
a Times reporter asked Tody Hamilton,
one of the old showman's ubiquitous
agents. "Is it a scheme to advertise
Barnum concocted by the managers of
his show?"

"No, I've heard of it before, and the
Prohibitionists up his way are back of it.
A scheme to advertise Barnum? Bless
you, no; you can't successfully advertise
Barnum from a showman's point of view.
Every kid in knee breeches knows all
about him. Why, when, even the rival
circuses can't help advertising him, his
show managers would be very foolish to
attempt any such costly expedient as a
Presidential nomination for the very
cheap lot of advertising they'd get out of
it. If he's nominated you can bet the
Prohibitionists will do the job. They
won't get any help from his circus
managers, and they don't think he'd
stand the nomination."—N. Y. Times.

Sharp Settlements.

Puck.

"There is one thing about me," said
Dumley, as he wrote his name in the
hotel register; "I pay as I go, and don't
you forget to remember it."

"Any baggage?" demanded the clerk.

"No."

"Then you won't pay as you go; you'll
pay as you come! Two dollars, please,
and remember not to forget it."

No Fear of That.

Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Goodweather—It must be dread-
ful to be buried prematurely.

Mr. Goodweather—Oh, I don't know.

I wouldn't worry, my dear. It won't
happen to you.

Mrs. Goodweather—Well, I hope not.

Mr. Goodweather—No, love. You'll
never be buried so soon.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

God himself cannot make you happy
without making you holy.

Rev. Cotton Mather labeled his bun-
dles of abusive letters. "Libels—Father,
forgive them."

Study thyself; what rank, or what degree,
Thy wise Creator has ordained for thee.

—Dryden.

In its issue of March 2 the Religious
Telescope reports 2,226 accessions to the
United Brethren Church.

And rank for her meant duty, various,
Yet equal in its worth, done worthily.
Command was service; humblest service done
By willing and discerning souls was glory.

—George Eliot.

O sleep! O sleep!
Do not forget me. Sometimes come and sweep
Now I have nothing left, thy healing hand
Over the lids that crave thy visits bland,
Thou kind, thou comforting one.

—Jean Ingelow.

Mr. George W. Cable, at the invita-
tion of leading citizens of Northampton,
has opened a Bible class at the opera-
house in that city on Sunday afternoons.
The first session was attended by over
300 people of all denominations.

At a conference of the sect known as
the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, held
at Reading, Pa., recently, a vote was
passed that preachers be prohibited no
railroads on Sundays. One minister de-
clared that he walked eighteen miles
every Sunday.

The Rev. Brooke Herford, of Boston,
recently preached a sermon on "How to
Make the Best of Sunday." It is said
that some of the male members of his
congregation were greatly disappointed
because he failed to recommend going
a-fishing on that day.—Norristown
Herald.

There is a movement on foot in the
Protestant Episcopal Church to make
provision for the widows and orphans of
the clergy of their communion by the
regular taxing of the churches, similar
to the tax for the support of the bishop,
the tax to be invested as a fund for wid-
ows and orphans.

A Methodist editor hits the "bull's
eye" when he says: "There are thou-
sands of people who wander from church
to church Sunday after Sunday, and who
mistake their vagrancy for catholicity."
It may be added that "church tramps"
make no "mistake" about economy, if
they do about catholicity.

One of the strangest of religious sects
it that which calls itself the New and
Latter house of Israel. Its headquarters
are at Chatham, England, in which town
its devotees are building an immense
temple, which will cost \$250,000. They
believe that they are the remnant of
true Israelites who will reign with Christ
for a thousand years, and they will not
die.

Recently at a Swedenborgian conven-
tion in England it was stated that no de-
nomination is making such rapid pro-
gress in the United States as the New
Jerusalem Church. The Swedenborgians
held a convention in Brooklyn
last week. They reported 229 members
in the city of New York; in Brooklyn,
142; in Newark, N. J., 29; in Paterson,
32; in Orange, 51, and in Hoboken, N. J.,
9 members.

The Church Building Fund Commis-
sion of the Episcopal Church has adopt-
ed the following resolution:

Resolved, that every donation of \$5,000
or more be preserved as a separate
fund by the name of the donor,
or as a memorial, or otherwise, as de-
signed by him; and that such donor be
permitted to direct the disposition of the
income of such fund, geographically or
otherwise, within the scope of the powers
of this commission.

Benjamin Coates, who died last week
in Philadelphia, was one of the most
distinguished of her Quaker citizens.
He was a prominent business man, active
in the anti-slavery movement, worked
hard for the building up of the Republic
of Liberia, and took a great interest in
the welfare and education of the freed-
men. He was a friend of the Indian,
giving largely to the Indian schools, and,
in fact, was well known in many philan-
thropic works.

The Christian at Work vigorously says:
"Only the judgment day will reveal the
egregious blunders, and tergiversations,
and downright lying resorted to to make
the Bible by turns a tin-to-drink-a-glass-
of-wine book and a boiled-grape-juice
book." In the temperance reform, as in
theology, the Bible has been twisted and
tortured to make it support precon-
ceived theories. The Bible is a temper-
ance book, though not a total-abstinence
book. The total-abstinence movement,
in which we strongly believe, must be
supported on more modern grounds.—
Boston Christian Register.

From the old city of Caesarea in Asia
Minor, comes a very interesting letter
from Mrs. Dodd, a daughter of Mr. Peter
Carter, of New York, describing a child-
ren's meeting. "It was held," she
writes, "in the corner of the stable of
one of the poorest men in our congrega-
tion; the door was low down, the light
dim, the air oppressive with the heat of
animals; the floor was the ground, the
sides of mud, the roof of earth, low and
supported by rough logs. As I enter,
about twenty boys and girls, of from
five to twenty years of age, rose to re-
ceive me; almost all of them were bare-
footed even to the knees; yet they were
more devout and respectful than many
well-clothed children I have seen." Their
service, conducted by a boy, blind
from small-pox, consisted of Bible read-
ing, with explanation, hymns and pray-
ers by the children.

FARM NOTES.

A contemporary suggests that a cow
can be easily led by a halter which com-
mands her nose, but with difficulty by a
rope around her horns.

As a sow's litters improve in size and
quality as the dam becomes older, and
their milk usually increases, it is better
to keep old sows for breeding than to
fatten them for pork.

The more rapidly air is brought into
contact with cider the faster the latter
will be changed to vinegar. Draw out a
little cider daily and return it to the bar-
rel, if for vinegar.

It is rumored that the agriculture of
all countries, which produces large num-
bers of live stock, is in a flourishing con-
dition. They are rather buyers than
sellers of forage grains.

One of the best supplementary feeds
with corn fodder is wheat bran. Usually
it can be bought cheaper at this season,
and is even better in the winter as sup-
plementary feed for cows.

The hop crop last year was about 91,-
000 tons, while the estimated consump-
tion is about 81,000 tons, leaving a sur-
plus of 10,000 tons. Yet, as the hop
crop is sometimes very uncertain, prices
may go up again before the close of 1887.

Sheep in the field seek the highest
knolls for sleeping places. These are
generally poor, but sheep will soon en-
rich them. The grass is sweeter there
and the sheep are most healthy in such
localities.

Carriages and farm wagons might be
made to last twice as long if only a few
moments were spent each week during
dry weather in tightening up the bolts
that hold the wagon together.

Should spring open early and the
grass start, do not be tempted to allow
stock to graze on it until it is well
under growth. Tramping on young
grass does more damage than grazing it
closely.

Whenever it is noticed that the hogs
eat gravel it is a sign that something
they need is lacking. A few pieces of
coal or charcoal will probably be a cure,
while the food should at the same time
be varied.

Sudden changes of the weather cause
disease among fowls much sooner than
long continued cold or warm weather.
Roup, a very contagious disease, is
usually due to dampness.

If you have not secured your garden
seeds do so at once. The selections
should all have been made during the
winter season.

If potatoes be kept in cellars which
have damp bottoms they should be
stowed in shallow bins raised slightly
above the cellar bottoms. They keep
best in cool, well-drained under-ground
cellars.

Rules for easy subjugation of Canada
thistles are plentiful, but not practical.
Every attempt to eradicate this weed
must be continued through the entire
season of growth, or it will fail almost
surely and all its cost be wasted.

No thrifty farmer will permit coarse
weeds, thistles, briars or bushes of any
kind to grow by the roadside adjoining
his fields. One or two days work each
year for two or three years with a stout
bush scythe will cause these unprofitable
varieties of vegetation to give place to val-
uable grasses.

Farms in some sections of Pennsyl-
vania maintain the fertility of their soils
by applying 100 bushels of slacked lime
to the acre once in five years. It is said
that fields which have been subjected to
this treatment for the past 100 years are
as productive now as when the experiment
was first tried. This application
depends for its value much upon the
original character of the soil.

The following preparation applied to
the surface will prevent any rusting on
plows or any other metal surfaces. Melt
one ounce of rosin in a gill of linseed oil,
and when hot mix with two quarts of
kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand
and applied in a moment with a brush
or rag to the metal surface of any tool
that is not going to be used for a few
days, preventing any rust, and saving
much vexation when the time comes to
use it again.

No Fun in Him.

Tid-Bits.

Mamma—What's the matter, Bertie?
I thought you'd stay and play with
Tommy Carroll all the afternoon.

Bertie—Tommy ain't got no fun in
him.

Mamma—He hasn't?

Bertie—No; we was playin' horse, and
every time I hit him with the whip he
yelled. I don't want a cry-baby around
me.

Mrs. Thurman.

New York Sun.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Blaine and daughter arrived in New York Friday night.

Kentucky Prohibitionists have nominated a full State ticket.

A Boston dispatch says the Dauntless has won the ocean yacht race.

The Illinois Legislature will investigate the State printing contracts.

The government canal at Keokuk, Ia., was opened, Monday, for general navigation.

The Chicago Democrats will have to hold another convention to nominate a city ticket.

Crop reports from Missouri and Illinois are unfavorable; bad from Kansas and Michigan.

Public Printer Benedict, Saturday, discharged forty-three printers from government employ.

The Sanderson steel works at Syracuse, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, Monday morning. Loss about \$220,000.

An investigation of the insane hospital at Austin, Tex., will be had, and it is expected that abhorrent abuses will be revealed.

Jacob Kahn, of New York, died at the Fitchburg hospital, Buffalo, Friday, making the fourteenth victim of the Richmond hotel fire.

Jackson Marion, the murderer of John Cameron, fifteen years ago, was hanged at Beatrice, Neb., Friday. Marion was three times convicted and sentenced to hang.

Fire destroyed the mills of the West Point, (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, Monday. Loss, \$250,000; insurance, \$150,000. The company will rebuild at once.

Heavy snow fell Saturday night and Sunday in all parts of Wisconsin. In Milwaukee it averaged a foot on the level, and was correspondingly heavy in the northern counties.

Mr. Blaine and daughter left New York Monday for Indian Territory via St. Louis, to visit his married daughter, Mrs. Coppinger. On his return he will probably visit Chicago.

Mrs. Logan's friends say that she will not permit another pension bill to be introduced in Congress on her behalf, as she is now assured of an income sufficient for her maintenance.

The "Dauntless," Samuels, captain, and "Coronet," Crosby, captain, both keel-boats, started from New York harbor, Saturday, at 1 p. m., on a race to Liverpool for \$10,000 a side.

Hon. Samuel H. Treat, Judge of the U. S. District Court for southern district of Illinois, died at Springfield, Illinois, Sunday. He was appointed to the United States bench by President Pierce in 1854.

Mrs. Nancy Corcoran, eighty years old, of West Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, lay down to sleep with her pipe in her hand. The bed clothes were ignited and she was fatally burned. The house also burned to the ground.

The jury in the breach of promise case of Mrs. Harriet A. Moore, of Redwood City, Cal., against Moses Hopkins, the well-known millionaire, Friday returned a verdict for \$75,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was for \$250,000.

The schooner Alice M. Stropie, from Grand Banks, reports that on Jan. 30 John Forsberg, Fred Gustafson and John Noran, three of the crew, were drowned while attending trawls, by the capsizing of their dory.

The winter packing in the West last year was 6,300,000 hogs; the average for the past five years is 6,010,000; for the preceding five years, 6,500,000, and for ten years, 6,300,000, the latter number corresponding with last winter's total.

The steamer Oronoco arrived at New York, Sunday, having on board the remains of the noted Wall street operator, Wm. R. Travers, who died in Bermuda on the 19th. He had accumulated a fortune of \$3,000,000.

The Cleary jury, trying one of the New York alleged hoodlums, has been discharged, having failed to agree. The jury stood six to six. Cleary renewed his bail of \$40,000, pending further action by the district attorney in his case.

Senator Sherman delivered a speech at Cincinnati, Saturday night, to workmen, arguing that the Republican party was the party for the workingmen of the country to rely upon, and that all third party movements were delusive.

At the coming town election in Stockton, Kan., all the candidates, including Mayor, Council, etc., are women, and only women will vote. The men are going to stand aside and let the women run things awhile to see how woman suffrage works.

Among the warrants issued by the Treasury department, Tuesday, was one for \$150,000 in favor of the Board of Managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, to be used in the erection of a branch home west of the Rocky mountains.

Captain Boynton, in his famous rubber suit, went out beyond Sandy Hook last Saturday to have a little ocean trip by himself. A violent storm came up and he was in the water until 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon before being picked up by a passing steamer.

The dwelling house occupied by Matthew Massick, at Ludlowville, ten miles from Ithica, N. Y., was burned between 12 and 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. Massick and three children per-

ished in the flames. Massick was an employee of the Lehigh Valley railroad.

Edmiston & Waddell, carriage and agricultural implement dealers in Brooklyn, together with all the books, papers and confidential clerks, have disappeared, and creditors mourn the loss of about \$300,000. The American Exchange bank, New York, has \$120,000 of their paper.

It is not expected, says a Washington special, that any real work will be accomplished by the inter-State Commission until September or October. It will require several weeks to get a general construction upon the law and a procedure mapped out. This must be done before anything can be accomplished.

Agents in California have informed eastern buyers that when the inter-State commerce law goes into operation the rate on wool from California to Boston will be \$5.40 per 100 lbs. This will practically stop dealings in Boston in California wool. The rate has of late been about 6 1/2 cents, and it never was higher than \$2.75 in the past ten years.

Albrecht, a druggist, shot and killed two gamblers named David Lannahan and Ned Flannagan in their gambling den in Boston Monday. Albrecht entered the den with considerable money on his person, for the purpose of playing faro. After playing awhile the gamblers wrenched two bars from the window and were on the point of clubbing him to death when he fired upon them, killing one and fatally injuring the other.

In the Wisconsin Assembly, Friday, a discussion took place on a bill requiring railroad companies to furnish annual passes, good in Wisconsin, to all members of the Legislature, elective State officers, and Judges of the Courts of Record. It was amended by prohibiting railway companies from granting trip passes on the request of members of the Legislature to friends of the latter, and then, after a sharp debate, the bill was passed by a vote of 49 to 33.

The referee in the suit of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against the Western Union Telegraph Company, to enforce the collection of taxes assessed on the property of defendant, has filed his report. He finds 70 per cent. of the company's property is located on postal roads and navigable rivers, and is therefore exempt. In consequence tax should be assessed on only \$12,169.97—about one-fifth the amount claimed by the State to be assessable.

It is stated by a gentleman who frequently talks to the President concerning matters of state, that an effort is being made by the friends of the administration to ascertain Mr. Cleveland's strength throughout the country, especially in his own party, preparatory to an announcement in reference to the campaign next year. If it is learned that the President is not strong in his own party, he will announce, in due time, that he cannot consider the matter of a second term. If, however, it is found that there is anything like a general demand for his candidacy, he will remain quiet and permit his name to go before the party.

The Navy Department is still prosecuting the inquiries begun some time ago relative to the ability of the railways and canals of the country to transport boats and naval material from the sea to island waters. It has been learned that the facilities of the existing railroads are limited to the ability to transport boats of an extremelength of 110 feet while the Erie canal will permit the passage from the Atlantic ocean to the lakes of torpedo boats 100 feet in length. As the torpedo craft are necessary for the defense of the lake ports, and are not required to be as seaworthy and large as those intended for the protection of the sea coast, it is believed that the existing facilities are ample. The fact that these inquiries by the department were begun more than a year ago, is regarded by naval officers as a sufficient answer to any inference that might be drawn to the effect that they indicate preparations for a struggle growing out of the fisheries dispute.

FOREIGN.

On Saturday the Pope received fifty Americans visiting in Rome.

The Irish coercion bill will be severe than has been expected. The government's majority is decreasing, and the bill will not go through without a desperate struggle.

The queen's visit to Birmingham last week was quite an ovation, and attracted half a million visitors. Mayor Martineau, a connection of Harriet Martineau, was knighted.

The contract between Bismark and the pope is conceded on all sides to be of a temporary character. On the Berlin bourse the feeling of distrust as to the maintenance of peace continues.

Father Ryan, of the Herberstown branch of the National league, was arrested at a hospital Sunday for declining to give evidence regarding his connection with the "plan of campaign." He was conveyed to Dublin.

The guard at Chatham, England, dock yards bayoneted a man lurking about the powder magazine, who refused to answer to a challenge. He was found to be an employee named Clarke and was sent to the hospital to be detained as a "suspect."

Arthur Farre, M. D., F. R. S., a celebrated surgeon and writer, physician extraordinary to the Queen, physician and accoucheur to the Princess of Wales and her sisters, died at London, Saturday. He

had just reached his seventy-seventh year.

A dispatch has been received from Henry M. Stanley saying that he arrived at the mouth of the Congo river on the morning of March 17th and that the expedition would reach Matube by the 31st.

Father Keller writes that he does not regret the loss of his liberty, in view of the reason for which his imprisonment was ordered. He says: "If kept in jail until I die, I will never do the infamous thing the judge asked me to do—betray the confidence of the defenseless and loving people who trusted me."

Bismark's exact words, in referring to the policy to satisfy Catholics, were: "We must aim to consolidate the entire German nation in view of the dangers to which it will be exposed at no distant time." This remark has been variously interpreted as general reference to the contingencies of the future, or as a special warning.

Harrison and the Chicago Mayorality.

The Democrats of Chicago Thursday placed in nomination the following ticket:

For mayor, Carter H. Harrison; for city treasurer, John H. McAvoy; for city attorney, Charles Allen; for city clerk, Henry Stuckart.

Mayor Harrison was chosen on the first ballot by acclamation. Mr. DeWitt C. Cregier had been placed in nomination, but before a ballot had been taken his name was withdrawn. When Mr. Harrison ascended the platform he made a speech, reviewing his official career, and declared that he had been unjustly abused by the press. He declared that he had reached an age when he desired to retire from political life, and he would have to decline the nomination. Shortly after he had left the stage he returned, followed by a crowd of friends, and said he would accept the nomination.

The Republicans have nominated John A. Roche for mayor.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison has again declined the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago, and this time declares that his decision is final. He sent out a notice to the Democratic city central committee for a special meeting, Saturday afternoon, when he read a prepared letter outlining his purpose and the reasons which actuated him in this course. He openly declares that he has been opposed by the Representatives of the administration at Washington, and has also been charged with treachery to a political friend, and for these reasons he will not be a candidate. In the letter read to the committee, after explaining that he had previously written a letter declaring that he would not run for mayor, and had also expressed his intention to the convention, he states that he was carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and decided to accept.

The Queen on a Visit.

Queen Victoria started from Windsor, Tuesday morning, on what will probably be, in view of her advanced age, her last trip to the continent. She left the Windsor castle at 9:30 o'clock, in an open carriage, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg. The country road was lined with people, who cheered vociferously, and the presence of a detachment of the First Life Guards at the railway station did not prevent the assemblage of several hundred residents. Cheer after cheer went up as the train moved away, her majesty responding with bows and smiles. She appeared to be in the best of health. Portsmouth was reached at noon, and the royal party, reinforced by three ladies and two gentlemen in waiting and ten servants, immediately embarked for Cherbourg on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which was escorted across the channel by three other royal yachts. Cherbourg harbor was reached about dusk, but the Queen dined and slept on board.

A Choral Sensation.

Dr. A. B. Leonard's, recent Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio, was occupying the pulpit at Springfield, Sunday, and in the course of the sermon "dipped into politics" and said that "any man who would say the Lord's prayer at night and vote for Oliver S. Kelly (Republican candidate for mayor) the next day is a hypocrite." For an instant the audience seemed paralyzed. Then a few of Dr. Leonard's worshippers clapped their hands. Suddenly in the midst of the audience the form of Mr. Peter Slack, a member of the Central church and the Republican candidate for council in the third ward, arose, and while every eye was fastened upon him, he said: "I protest against this unseemly applause, and I protest against such utterances from the pulpit by a political demagogue." The tension on the nerves of the audience can better be imagined than described. Such a scene had never before occurred in a Springfield church.

The New Minister to Turkey.

The President has appointed Oscar S. Straus, of New York to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey. He is a prominent New York importer and was President of the Cleveland and Hendricks business men's club in 1884. He is thirty-six years old, and has written a book on "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States," which is now in its second edition.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

United States District Attorney Sellers received his commission and took the oath of office Monday.

At Peru Friday oil was found by the company drilling for gas at a depth of \$80 feet, in Trenton rock. It is the same as the oil at Findlay, O.

Mrs. Abner Richey, of Marietta, Rush county, a woman about sixty years of age, fatally cut her throat Wednesday morning, being tired of living.

Joel W. Kellogg, an Elkhart building association embezzler, has been given a three year penitentiary sentence. He was secretary, and got away with \$11,000.

Thomas Frazee, one of the worst of horse-thieves, has been sentenced at Winchester to the penitentiary north for a term of ten years, a fine assessed at \$500 and disfranchised for twenty-five years.

The Evansville temperance revival conducted by Mr. F. E. Murphy, closed Sunday night. The total number of signers of pledge will reach almost 9,000, among whom are many prominent and prosperous business men.

The result of the competitive examination held at Marion Friday by Congressman Steele, to select a naval cadet to Annapolis, was the selection of Clement G. Gober, of Grant county. There were seventeen competitors for the honor.

Beecher East, about twenty-four years old, was caught at 1 o'clock Saturday morning burglarizing Eldridge & Fletcher's grocery, at Kokomo, and was lodged in the jail until Circuit court opened. He pleaded guilty, was sentenced for two years and started to Michigan City penitentiary at 4:30 p. m. the same day.

Friday morning Mr. Oliver West, one of the wealthiest and most highly respected farmers of Delaware County, was taken to the insane asylum at Indianapolis. He was a wild and raving maniac, and the services of four officers were required to handle him. His insanity was caused by attending revival meetings. He has not been in bed for twenty-four days.

Several persons living on Buck Creek, Harrison county, have recently been notified by the "Knights of the Hickory Switch" to get up and get out of the county within ten days or they will be "tied up and rattled till their hides won't hold shucks!" All this on account of numerous thefts from smoke houses, corn cribs, wheat bins and kitchens in that part of the county.

Wheat in northern Indiana is still in an unusually advanced state, and as the season is so far along it is probable that growing crops will not suffer from any sudden change in the weather. The outlook for both grain and fruits is still excellent. There is a prospect for a larger crop of peaches this year than for several years, as the trees are known not to have been damaged by the last winter.

A street railway company, with a capital of \$50,000, has been organized at Portland, and is asking the city for a franchise. All the land contiguous to the town has been bought up at prices from \$125 to \$300 per acre. Town property is selling at figures which astonish the natives. Excitement runs very high. The hotels are full of real estate buyers. This boom is largely caused by the four gas wells now in operation, furnishing about four millions of cubic feet of gas every day.

At an early hour Sunday morning the Tremont Hotel at Wabash a three-story substantial brick structure, was totally destroyed by fire. The flames originated in a sitting-room occupied by the servant girls. The inmates had barely time to escape with their lives, so rapid was the progress of the flames. In ten minutes the fire swept through the building. Several of the guests escaped by ladders, as egress was cut off below. Calvin Zell, of the firm of Gibson & Company, Walnut street, Cincinnati, occupied a room on the second floor with his family. Their escape was miraculous. Mrs. M. A. Newman, the proprietress, who had left her room a moment before the fire was discovered, had not time to recover valuables in her room, and \$505 cash and many valuable papers were burned. The Lutz Hotel, adjoining, and a large section of the business part of town, were saved with great difficulty.

News was received in Logansport, Sunday, of the capture of Billy Green, the man who murdered Brumbaugh, at Young America, Cass county, about four years ago. Pinkerton detectives have been working on the case for the last two months. Deputy sheriffs have gone to Kansas after Green. The murder that Green committed was a cold blooded one. Green and a young man by the name of Brumbaugh had a quarrel at a picnic, which resulted in Brumbaugh's knocking Green down. Green mounted his horse, rode to his home several miles away, procured a revolver, and deliberately shot Brumbaugh through the abdomen. Green was terribly deformed, a hunchback from his birth, and his escape at the time was little less than miraculous. Billy Green is a brother of Amer Green, the murderer of Luella Mabitt, and the officers hope that the capture of Billy will lead to the discovery of the hiding place of his brother Amer.

A Family Drowned.

J. G. Haggert, of Arizona, went out on the bay at San Francisco, Sunday, with his three sons and daughter. Their boat was capsized and only one of the boys was rescued.

"THROUGH A BRIDGE."

"From Some Unaccountable Cause the Span Gave Way"—Loss of Life.

A freight train on the Norfolk & Western railroad was precipitated a distance of seventy feet at Otter creek, fourteen miles from Lynchburg, Va., Thursday afternoon. Workmen were engaged in putting up a new iron bridge, to take the place of the old trestle, and from some unaccountable cause, the western span gave way. Andy Tooney, Thomas Nolan, Charles Williams and George Trimble, all bridge hands, were killed and several others injured. None of the train men were hurt.

OTHER WRECKES.

A railway accident occurred about 1 o'clock Friday morning near Leetonia, O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, by which one person was killed and a number of passengers injured. The express train, which left Chicago in the morning had reached Leetonia. There is a heavy grade at this point, and the engineer discovered that the air brake hose was leaking. He stopped the train and while examining it a freight train came along and dashed into the rear, completely telescoping the sleeper and the passenger car next. The engineer, William Beal, of Allegheny, who was under the engine at the time, fixing the air brake, was horribly crushed and died almost instantly. At least one other death will result.

Thursday evening two passenger trains on the Pan-Handle collided in a cut just west of Hagenbach Station. The engines of the two trains came together with a terrible crash, jamming passenger coaches and baggage cars together in a heap, while both engines were tangled in a mass of ruins. Both passenger trains were filled, but, strange to say, no one was hurt.

There was a collision Thursday at Leslie, Md., of a passenger with a freight train, on the Baltimore & Philadelphia road. George Croghan, fireman, fatally, and George Robinett, engineer, and George Armstrong, fireman, dangerously injured.

The Coercion Bill.

The provisions of the crimes act for Ireland were stated by G. J. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, in Commons Monday night. They give to magistrates power to examine witnesses when no crimes are charged; for certain offenses trials by jury is abolished, the magistrate to have jurisdiction in such cases, with the maximum power of condemning convicted criminals to six months' imprisonment. The cases coming under this provision are conspiracy, boycotting rioting, offenses under the Whiteboy act, assaulting officers of the law, forcible and unlawful possession, and inciting to commit any of these offenses. Graver charges may be tried in England, Irish lawyers to be allowed to appear in such cases. The cases triable in England, which are murder and other aggravated crimes purely political, such as treason, seditious libel, etc., are excluded from the bill, and in all cases the provisions of the bill are to be applied to proclaimed districts only. Mr. Smith gave notice that the government would ask that the bill be advanced to the second reading before the Easter holidays. The government staked its existence on the success of the measure. Mr. Dillon made a vigorous speech against the bill, saying either he would leave a country where no Irishmen could live unless he lived like a slave, or, if the people were willing, he would be proud and happy to lead them in battle.

People Who Can No Longer Ride Free.

Since the interpretation of the inter-State commerce bill, railway managers have made estimates on the decrease in travel that the bill will cause. The order to return annual passes will cut off from 18,000 and 20,000 persons from free rides on the St. Paul. Besides those who use trip passes and shippers' passes, the Wisconsin Central company issues 5,000 annual passes, a wagon-load of tender coupon passes and the thousands of trip passes issued in the course of the year. The Chicago & Northwestern has 15,000 annual passes in use; the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, 2,500; the Milwaukee & Northern, several hundred, and other roads in proportion. The greater number of passes are issued to shippers, many thousands being in use. Theatrical managers and assistants have trip passes when they ask for them. City officials have annuals for themselves and trip trunks for their friends. An idea of the number of passes issued to the constituents of members of the Legislature can be had by the fact that 300 passes on the Lake Shore & Western road were issued in one day during the present session on the recommendation of Assemblymen and Senators. Seven men are constantly employed in Madison in issuing railroad passes.

Three Hundred Chinese Cremated.

The steamer Belgie, from China and Japan, arriving Friday at San Francisco, brings news of a dreadful tragedy at Hsia Shih Chen, China, twenty miles northeast of Hengchow. Over three hundred tramps appeared at the village and greatly irritated the inhabitants. The villagers inveigled the whole body into a temple, and during the night set fire to it. Only forty occupants of the building escaped. The remainder were burned to death.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

The organization of the inter-State Commission is expected to be perfected shortly. The commissions of the members were signed by the President Wednesday, and were ready to be sent to them, and it is expected they will meet in Washington in a few days and organize, and get ready for the delicate and difficult duties before them, which will begin on the fifth of April the date on which the inter-State-commerce law goes into effect. The gravest and most fundamental questions have arisen under the new law, and upon these it is of the utmost importance that the commission should clearly define its position before proceeding with the work. The members of the commission, at least, have probably, as yet, given very little attention to these questions. The questions referred to are of the most radical character. In the first place, it is disputed whether the law applies to shipments made from one point to another within a State, or only to those from one State to another. The construction of the clause, "under like circumstances and conditions," the clause in reference to long and short hauls, and other phrases used in the act and provisions made by it, are so variously construed by constitutional lawyers that one construction would reduce the effects of the new law to the most unimportant character, while another would lead to a complete reversal of commercial conditions and transportation methods, and effect every branch of trade and every interest throughout the United States. While it is generally believed that the commission is so constituted as to secure conservative rulings on these questions, it is conceded that many points of vast importance are in doubt.

The bill appropriates \$100,000 for all the expenses of the commission for the first year of its existence, while other expenses incidental to it are to be met out of other appropriations for the Interior Department and the courts. The salaries of five commissioners at \$7,500 each, and of the secretary at \$3,500, and other stipulated expenses, leave about \$50,000 to be expended for assistance, clerical service, etc. This represents a large clerical and official force, to be appointed in such manner, at such rates, and for such duties as the commission sees fit, subject in every case to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. A large and important bureau will undoubtedly be rapidly organized. Information has been received that thousands of communications, queries, complaints, etc., are ready to pour in upon the commission whenever it is ready to receive them.

It is understood that Judge Cooley, one of the Republican members of the commission, will be made president of it, and that this will be in accordance with President Cleveland's wishes as indicated in his naming him first on the commission and appointing him for the longest term, viz.: six years.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

The Coronet arrived off Queenstown, Monday at noon, passing Roach's Point at 12:50 under a full press of sail. The wind was blowing hard and the Coronet entered Cork harbor in spanking style, with all sail set and hugging the western shore. From the start to the finish the Coronet experienced strong gales, with tremendous seas. Captain Anderson says it was the worst of all his 174 trips across the Atlantic. On Tuesday and Wednesday last she hove to for several hours each day, and made only ninety miles in forty-eight hours. Her average run during the passage varied from 230 to 250 miles a day. The apparent time occupied in the passage is 14 days, 23 hours, 46 seconds, and the actual time computed on the Greenwich basis, 14 days, 19 hours, 3 minutes, 14 seconds. The whole number of nautical miles sailed is 2,949. The longest day's run is 291.5 miles, made on Saturday, March 26, and the shortest 38.8 miles, made on Tuesday, March 22. The Dauntless arrived 24 hours later.

Pope Leo has approved the plans for the new Catholic university at Washington.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29, 1897.

WHEAT, No. 2, Indianapolis, 81c; No. 3, 80c; No. 2, red, 80c; No. 3, red, 79c; rejected, 72c; from wagon, 78c/20c.

CORN, No. 1, white, 40c; No. 2, do., 37 1/2c; No. 3, white, 37 1/2c; No. 2, yellow, 38c; No. 3, do., 36c; white, 31c; No. 3, do., 30c; No. 2, mixed, 28 1/2c; rejected, 26c.

HAY, choice, \$9.50.

HOGS—Heavy packing and shipping, \$5.65; \$5.70; light mixed packing, \$4.95; \$5.00; pigs and heavy roughs, \$4.85; \$4.25.

CATTLE—Extra choice shipping, \$5.00; \$5.25; good to choice, do., \$4.75; \$5.00; medium fair and good, do., \$3.75; \$4.00; common, do., \$3.50; \$3.75; extra choice heifers, \$5.75; \$6.00; good to choice, do., \$5.50; \$5.75; medium fair and common, do., \$5.00; \$5.25; extra choice cows, \$4.40; \$4.65; good to choice, do., \$3.00; \$3.40; medium, fair and common, do., \$1.75; \$2.00; veal calves, \$4.50; \$5.00; cows and calves, \$2.00; \$4.00.

SUGAR—Extra choice wethers, \$4.25; \$4.50; good to choice mixed, \$3.75; \$4.25; medium, fair and common mixed, \$1.65; \$3.50; extra choice lambs, \$4.50; \$4.75.

FLOUR, patent, \$4.50; \$4.75; extra fancy, \$4.00; \$4.25; fancy, \$3.75; \$3.90; choice, \$3.40; \$3.60.

COAL, anthracite, \$7.00; Pittsburg, \$4.00; Brack, \$3.25.

EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY—Eggs, 11c; butter, fancy country, 14c; 10c, sells at 16c/18c; country choice, 12c/14c, selling from 14c to 16c; poultry—winter chickens, 75c per pound; hens alive, 75c per pound; roosters, 85c; turkey hens, 8c; toms 6c; geese, full-fledged, 8c; 7c per dozen; pickers, 6c; ducks, 10c; geese, 13c; 12c; "reliable" brand, 11c; 10c; cottage, 8c; English breakfast bacon, 11c; shoulders, 8c; bacon clear sides, 9c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Green cow hides, 65c; stores 65c; green calf, 7c; salted, do., 8c; tallow prime 8 1/2c; wool, rub-washed, clean, 38c/39c; medium-washed, 26c/27c; clover seed, 13c/14c; 12c per bushel; timothy, \$1.80; \$1.90; blue grass, 9c.

Chicago.

Wheat, 75 1/2c; corn, 34 1/2c; oats, 24; pork \$1.60; lard, \$7.30; ribs, \$7.87; Cattle—beefers, \$4.10; \$4.40; stockers, \$3.60; \$4.00; cows, \$2.30; \$2.60; Hogs, \$4.10; \$4.20; rough packing, \$5.25; \$5.40; heavy packing and shipping, \$5.50; \$5.60; sheep, \$0.65; \$0.70.

SPRING OPENING!

We have just received our Spring Stock of Men's, Youths', Boy's, and Children's

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—And all the latest novelties in—

Soft - and - Stiff - Hats,

At one price below competition.

THE WHEN

Greencastle, - Indiana.

P. S.—“Base Ball Outfits,” consisting of a Ball, Bat, Belt and Cap presented with boys' suits at

THE WHEN, Greencastle

THE BANNER.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Greencastle, Ind., Post-office as second class matter.

Greencastle, Indiana.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

“The New South.”

The Louisville Courier Journal, speaking for the South and its relations to the tariff, has this to say:

“No such tribute was ever levied upon any conquered race of men as has already answered the rapacity of the North. In 1865 the armies of the South, composed of trained soldiers and led by expert captains, laid down their arms and dispersed to their homes. They made no attempt to prolong the strife, as they had the means of doing, by guerrilla warfare on a scale which would have reduced the conqueror to the level of the conquered before it ended, making of the vanquished section another Ireland, and of the victorious a military empire no freer than Russia. It is safe to say that had the soldiers of the South known what was in store for the South; had they foreseen the years of carpet-bag pillage which was set upon them; had they dreamed of the flood of evil passions that engulfed them; their franchises taken from them and given to their slaves; their productions wasted by taxes levied without their consent; their public credit mortgaged to fill the pockets of licensed bandits, backed by the National Congress and National army; could the men who yet had the organization and equipment of soldiers have been given one glimpse of the hell on earth which awaited the next decade of their existence, they would eagerly, joyously have preferred death, then and there, and would have been joined in their resolution to die fighting to resist it by hundreds of thousands of men, who believed that peace meant union, and who were willing to take the Government of the United States at its word.”

This is a good illustration of Southern impudence. The tariff, of which they complain, was made indispensable to pay the war debt which they created, and they pay much less than their share. Because it is collected and that debt paid, Northern men are stigmatized as “licensed bandits,” the enfranchisement of colored men is characterized as creating “a hell upon earth,” the suppression of treasonable societies in the North, like the Golden Circle, has “made a military empire no freer than Russia,” and the emancipation of the slaves, has “made the vanquished section another Poland.”

Every intelligent reader knows this to be false. In Poland captured rebels are hung, while in this country they are elevated to our highest offices, and Jefferson Davis has a triumphal procession when he goes on a journey. In the North, the section that suppressed the rebellion, the rebel sympathizers are now very generally in power. In the South, the large class that sympathized with the Union cause are disfranchised by fraud and violence, and can not, because of this, elect a solitary representative.

As to damages and benefits, a view of the South, to-day, in contrast with what it was before, shows that it is prospering in a way that surprises the oldest inhabitant, and, instead of being robbed, it is receiving far more than it pays, directly or indirectly, to the National Government. Indeed, there is a prevalent belief that its present boasted fealty to the “old flag” is because it believes there is an “appro-

priation” attached, and it is evident that the tariff, which is denounced as robbery, is working a complete revolution in its industrial interests.

Under the surface of the *Courier Journal* article the old rebel spirit is plainly manifest, indicating that there is a great deal of the “Old Satan” in the “New South,” and that, were the conditions favorable, a new rebellion would be popular, much more so than a free and honest ballot and the peaceful rule of the majority.

The Plainfield Postmaster commanded the Matson forces in that locality, and received his appointment because of this, notwithstanding he had been a convict in the House of Refuge. Representative Democrats, who knew the facts, protested against the appointment, but were unheeded. Matson used the appointment for his own personal benefit, regardless of the public welfare. It is such abuses that give some color to the arguments of civil service reformers. No official should be permitted to control public appointments for his own interests, and when such is found to be his practice he should be ignored by the appointing power.

Of the Inter-State Railway Commission Morrison, Schoemaker and Bragg are Democrats, and Cooley and Walker Republicans. The peculiarity of the Commission lies in the fact that the majority of its members are unknown in the railway world and not known outside of their respective States, the exceptions being Cooley and Morrison, the former famed as a lawyer, the latter as a politician. The country west of the Mississippi river, with its great agricultural and railroad interests, is not represented on the Commission.

The gold and silver held by the National Treasury on March 18th footed up: Gold, \$275,847,253; standard silver dollars, \$204,715,117; fractional silver coins, \$26,644,061, making a total of \$507,000,000. This hoarding of coin by the Democratic Administration works a great hardship on the debtor class, and imperils the business boom that would otherwise sweep over the country, bringing joy to all.

There is a big row among the Democrats of Chicago, in consequence of the active participation of Federal officials in local politics. Carter Harrison is under the impression that President Cleveland is opposed to his re-election as mayor, and therefore declines a renomination.

Officers of the National Treasury say that they are prepared to put money in circulation at any time it becomes necessary to prevent a financial crisis. This is reassuring, and the knowledge of such a determination will do much to avert any disaster that might otherwise occur.

It is thought that Matson's Plainfield Postmaster has taken refuge in Canada. He is not the only friend of the gallant Colonel who has sought safety in that hospitable country.

The new law of Ohio abolishes all schools which discriminate on account of color.

For Wall Paper and Decorations go to the ‘BIG’ DRUG HOUSE, Piercy & Co.

SNOBISTOCACY.

LUXURIOUS POMP OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S “COURT.”

Whitney's Incapacity Partially Concealed by Social Displays.

His Absenteeism and the Derangement of the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Court Journal—for it ought to be known the “Jeffersonian simplicity” of Cleveland's administration has blossomed into a pretentious court of enormous and of enormous extravagance—solemnly announces that “Secretary Whitney expects to leave next Friday or Saturday on an extended pleasure trip through the South. The Secretary's cold is not at all serious, but he has for some time past felt the need of a rest from the arduous duties of his office.”

This statement is fashioned after the flunkeyism of the so-called society papers of London, when they reverently speak of the coming, and goings of the Ministry or of nabobs whose “cold is not at all serious.” They seek to tranquilize the public mind by these assurances about their betters.

To say that Mr. Whitney needs a rest from the “arduous duties of his office” is both original and amusing. He has been Secretary of the Navy two years, and fully, if not more than, one-half that time has been notoriously appropriated to his personal ease and use. Official evidence of these frequent and protracted absences by temporary commissions did exist, but it is said to be no longer available. They could, however, be traced on the records of the department.

He has sometimes gone off without the knowledge of the President or of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and the fact has been concealed from the public until his return. It is capable of positive proof that under no former Secretary has the public business been so culpably neglected, thrust aside and accumulated as during the present term.

All the heads of bureaus and others charged with the administration of the navy, and outsiders having contracts, know and say that it is impracticable to get decisions from Mr. Whitney. He is either absent or unwilling to respond to the calls of duty. Multitudes of cases demanding attention are now piled up in masses on his official desk. Public interests have been sacrificed and private rights damaged by his criminal disregard of both for pleasure.

He entered the department finding appropriations for four ships at his hands, and now, after two years indefensible delay, the contracts for them have just been made. This, too, in presence of the fact exhibited in his own reports, that the navy has dwindled to a mere skeleton and is an unsightly spectacle in the eyes of the civilized world. These ships might have been constructed and equipped by this time, with proper energy. But Mr. Whitney squandered two years in seeking foreign models and pottering with British agents for plans that have been absolutely discarded by naval science. And these unworthy plans have been substantially adopted for the new vessels, to become a standard joke for John Bull, whose officials furnished them as a bit of sharp practice on Brother Jonathan.

There has been and still is a great deal of mystery about the frequent, and might be said, constant visits of Mr. Whitney to New York, which report says will soon be cleared up, unless certain legal proceedings in New York are compromised, the nature of which is an open secret there and here. During the early agitation of the Broadway Railroad scandal, Mr. Whitney did not extend his jaunts beyond the State of New Jersey because of interests connected with that subject, in which he had been personally concerned.

His life in Washington has been one of unprecedented social pomp, conducted adroitly with the object of silencing opposition, of muzzling the press of both sides as far as possible by

assiduous attention; of attracting the families of Senators and Representatives by showering invitations of every kind, and thus gaining a position of strength, fortified by these and kindred influences against harsh criticism. The gorgeous display of gold and silver, and the most costly luxuries at his feasts has exceeded by far any former experience at the Capital, and made an impression on the weak, vain and would-be fashionables, such as might be expected from that sort of parade.

An explanation may be found in these facts and in others that might be named, why Mr. Whitney's neglect of his official responsibility has not only been condoned, but that a most loose, imperfect and scandalous administration of the navy has received praise, from the guests of his open hospitality, who were cultivated for that very purpose. This seeming but studied liberality, the overflow of the Standard Oil monopoly which sent Payne to the Senate, was by no means confined to the brilliant balls, grand dinners, costly lunches and magnificent receptions which the idolaters say transported the gay guests to fairyland. The Secretary knows how to place his superabundance, and it may be assumed he always puts it where he will be sure of the most good.

The President is fully informed about this absenteeism and the deranged affairs of the Navy Department, but he has reasons of State, as a patented civil service reformer, to overlook these defections from duty, and to stand by his luxurious Secretary through good and through evil report.

“Conceive Life Nobly.”

A writer says: “Better fortune can not be asked for a youth than that he should conceive life nobly, and, in finding wherein it falls short, should not fall short himself of his ideal beyond what may be forgiven to human frailty.” There is no little significance condensed in this phrase, “to conceive life nobly.” It is the intellectual achievement which becomes a motive power in character. Life is never worthily lived unless it is planted on reason and truth. The words of George Meredith, to the effect that “intellectual effort conquers moral domain,” have in them an elevating force. Reason drives out morbid sentimentality and false appearances. It presents events to us in their true relations, and enables us to intelligently direct our progress in life, rather than to merely drift at the mercy of every adverse wind or favorable breeze.

—Little Whiting.

A Battle-Scarred Veteran Removed.

With the appointment of John McNamee to succeed F. A. Jones as Postmaster of Bement, Ill., the last Republican official in the county has been removed and their places filled by parties more in accord with the present Administration. F. A. Jones was the only soldier Postmaster in the county, and justly deserved the title of the “battle-scarred veteran.” His removal is strongly condemned by all old veterans, who had hoped that a man who served his country faithfully as a soldier and had been a number of times seriously wounded would be let alone.

Improving Stock in Shelby County.

Shelbyville Republican. There seems to be a tendency among the stock-breeders of Shelby county to improve their breed of horses. A number of fine stallions have been bought recently, and in a few years we may expect to see a better showing of horses in this county. Shelby has been behind in this respect. Several of her neighbors, notably Rush county, have far surpassed her in the value of their horse-flesh. They have reared the improved breeds while “old Shelby” has been content to jog along with common plugs. This is not to be any more if we understand the aroused feelings among our breeders.

The Main Spring of Business.

Terre Haute Mail. The science of advertising is a study with many persons now, who, a few years ago, took pride in avoiding all means of advertising their business. The benefits have become more apparent and the appreciation of them has grown so that now you find business men doing things which ten years ago they would have considered sure indications of loose and flighty business methods. Indeed the belief in advertising has increased until cities are now being advertised as well as business houses.

GIVEN AWAY

BY THE **MODEL**

Clothing and Hat House,

Nice shirt waists in assorted colors; a nice plain waist with every child's knee pant suit worth

1.50 to 2.00.

An elegant plaited waist with our new pant suit, over \$3

We have an elegant line of Kilt and Sailor suits—handsome and cheap. It will pay you well to examine our large stock of **Men's and Boy's Clothing.** Before making your spring purchase, we not only guarantee to save you money; but, as has been demonstrated so often by our customers, we guarantee to sell you a better quality of goods, better trimmed and better fitting, than can be found in any other house in this market.

F. A. HAYS,

East Side Square.

Evergreens!

BY MAIL.

FOR \$1.00 I will send by mail post paid either of the following lots of Evergreens, or one-half of any two of them, or 5 lots for \$5.00.



1000 Arbor Vitae, 3 to 4 in.
300 do 4 to 8 in.
150 do 4 to 8 in. tpd.
50 do 8 to 15 in. tpd.
400 Balsam Fir, 3 to 4 in.
150 do 3 to 4 in. tpd.
200 do 4 to 8 in.
75 do 4 to 8 in. tpd.
30 Chinese Elm, 3 to 4 in.
90 Silver Fir, 4 to 6 in. tpd.
15 do 6 to 12 in. tpd.
75 White Spruce, 5 to 8 in.
50 do 8 to 15 in. tpd.
400 Hemlock, 3 to 4 in.
200 do 4 to 8 in.
100 do 8 to 15 in.
400 White Pine, 3 to 4 in.
500 Cluster Pine, 3 to 4 in.
100 Stone Pine, 3 to 4 in.
The above and 20 others

or varieties are all in cellar and can be sent at any time. WHOLESALE LIST of 25 Varieties of Evergreens, 30 Varieties of Forest Trees, 30 Varieties of Shrubs and Plants, 50 Varieties of Tree Seeds sent free to any applicant. Address,

Geo. Pinney,
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Judge of a government by the men it produces. Judge of a man by his deeds, a tree by its fruits, a medicine by its results. Time tried and true is Dr. Bigelow's positive cure, which contains the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by J. E. Allen & Co. in fifty cent and dollar bottles. Heating to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children.

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CATARH SIMPLE TREATMENT FREE. Write me mail enough to convince. H. S. Landerbach & Co., 73 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FARMS on the James River, Va., in the Claremont Colony. Illustrated Circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

VIRGINIA FARM CO. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

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WANTED Ladies to work for us at their homes, \$7 to \$10 per week can be quickly made. No photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address at once, CRECENT ART CO., 19 Central St., Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by the most noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St. New York.

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Winter Exposure Causes Coughs.

Colds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, and other ailments, for which Benson's Capsule Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours when no other application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 3,000 Physicians and Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations under similar sounding names, such as “Cap-sin,” “Cap-sin,” or “Cap-sin.” Ask for Benson's and take no others. Examine carefully when you buy. All druggists. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

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No Bad Effect.
No Headache.
No Nausea.
No Ringing Ears.
Cures Quickly.
Pleasant, Pure.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A Specific for Malaria, RHEUMATISM, —Nervous Prostration,—

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Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., “Universal success.”

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Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th St. N. Y., (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: “Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution.”

The U. S. Examining Surgeon, Dr. L. R. White, writes: “Kaskine is the best medicine made.”

St. Joseph's Hospital, N. Y., “Its use is indispensable. It acts perfectly.”

Kaskine is pleasant to take and can be used without special medical counsel.

Send for the great list of testimonials unparalleled in the history of medicine. \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., Warren St., New York.

R. W. ALLEN. A. E. ALBAUGH

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The Best brands of Flour can be had for \$4.50 per barrel—roller process—guaranteed to be first-class. Buckwheat flour, Graham flour, extra good meal.

Everything in the Feed line can be had at very low prices, delivered to any part of the city.

CASH FOR WHEAT AT ALL TIMES.

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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The Best Cure for Coughs, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Indigestion, Inward Pains, Exhaustion. Combining the most valuable medicines with Jamaica Ginger, it exerts a curative power over disease unknown to other remedies. Weak Lungs, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and the distressing illness of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder are dragging thousands to the grave who would recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is new life and strength to the aged. 50c. at Drug-gists. HENSON & CO., 36 William Street, N. Y.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

PATENT IMPROVED CUSHION. COMPLETELY RESTORES THE HEARING and perfects the voice. Incurable, comfortable and all-potent. Send for full particulars. FREE. Address or call on J. HENSON, 36 William Street, New York. Mention this paper.

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Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Bread, Cakes, Candies, Toys, Guns, Ammunition.

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1-yl North Side Square.

House Moving!

The undersigned is prepared to Move or Raise all kinds of Frame houses, Barns, and other buildings.

Promptly, Safe and at Reasonable Prices.

I also have derricks, blocks, ropes and other appliances for raising heavy frames, smoke stacks, etc.

Jack Scrw for Rnt.

For terms, etc., call on or address,

JESSE A. STEELE,

Greencastle, Ind.

Postoffice Box, 453. 9m6.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AUTHORIZED LIFE OF LOGAN

with introduction by **MRS. LOGAN.** This Biography has been more than two years in preparation. Gen. Logan himself furnished the data to the author, Geo. Francis Dawson, his intimate friend and associate, and before his death gave it his unqualified endorsement. A millionaires of the dead Chiefman want this thrilling story of his great career in peace and war. Splendidly illustrated with portraits and scenes. Send quick \$1 for outfit and get choice of territory. Address, **N. G. HAMILTON & CO., Cleveland, O.**

B. F. HAYS & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
 Gents' Furnishings.
 Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.
LAUNDRY AGENTS.
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.
 South Side Public Square.

Scott's Shoe Store!

THE POPULAR SHOE HOUSE!

Our success in the past enables us to offer great inducements to our customers at the present time.

Our aim is to sell the best class of goods at the lowest market value.

Our stock is complete and the largest in the city.

Call and see us!

Scott's Shoe Store!

West Side Square.

Miss FIDA A. LESTER'S MUSICAL COURSE.

PRIMARY YEAR.

New England Conservatory Method.
 Czerney's Etudes in Mechanism, op. 519.
 Czerney's Etudes in Velocity.
 First Lessons in Thorough Bass.

MIDDLE YEAR.

Jacob Schmitt's Second Precept for Advanced Players, and Supplement, op. 339.
 Heller's Art of Phrasing, op. 16.
 Thorough Bass.
 History.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Heller's Etudes; Introductory to the Art of Phrasing, op. 45.
 Loeshhorn's Etudes, Book I.
 Kullak's Octave Etudes, Book I.
 Cennone, op. 9.
 Tone Poets.

SENIOR YEAR.

Chopin's Sonatas.
 Mozart's Sonatas.
 Beethoven's Sonatas.
 Thorough Bass Completed.
 Works of Liszt and those of more modern composers.

Residence, South Indiana Street.
 10m3

Mrs Ben Durham is visiting at Louisville.

Dr. H. H. Morrison left today for a visit in Kansas.

William Matkin returned Saturday from the bedside of his son at East St. Louis.

Harry C. Johnson is in Cincinnati on business.

Rev. J. W. Hanna is attending the Wabash Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Logansport.

Sam Fisher will take service with Lovett & Wysox, of Indianapolis, as traveling salesman. Albert Daggy will succeed him in Mr. Jones' drug store.

Parties wanting stock bills printed neatly and cheaply, should call at the Banner office. We have the best assortment of cuts to select from, and insure good work.

An effort is being made here to organize a Union Labor Club, auxiliary to the Union Labor party recently organized at Cincinnati, and a pledge is being circulated for signatures. A meeting will be held at the Court House to-morrow evening.

Coffee and Fish!

We are now roasting an excellent coffee which retails at 25 cents. It is better than any package goods, and will suit everybody. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best thing in the market for the money. We are also stocked up on Mackerel and White Fish, and are prepared to offer you good bargains.

WEIK & CO.,

Grocers and Bakers.

Greencastle, Ind

'A Shoe Well Bought is Half Sold.'

We haven't any shoes to sell you at less than cost. We don't make our living by selling shoes that way; besides, it would cause us a great deal of trouble to pay our bills if we sold shoes for less than we paid for them; but the principal reason is that we 'don't have to.' We don't keep that kind of a shoe. Last year our sales exceeded five times the amount of our investments; in other words, during the year we turned over our stock on an average five times. The result is we have not got an old pair of boots, shoes or slippers in the store, not even an old shoestring. They didn't stay with us long enough to even get 'tired,' say nothing of 'old.' Now what we want to call your attention to is this fact: We have an unusually nice assortment of new spring goods. Our stock of ladies fine shoes is a long way superior to any in the town and we have more of them; they are nicer shoes in every respect. Any woman accustomed to wearing fine shoes will notice the fact as soon as she sees them. They are well selected.

P. R. CHRISTIE & CO.
 Middle South Side Square.

See Mrs. Hibben's ad. in another column.

Capt. M. A. Gelwick arrived from Wichita, Kansas, on a brief visit home yesterday. He is engaged in the abstract business there, which he reports good.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Hi Henry's palatial car will arrive here next Wednesday with his Minstrel troupe, consisting of forty-one persons, and that night they will give an entertainment at the Opera House. Mr. Henry is the prince of minstrels, and his arrival is always an event of importance in amusement circles.

To-night DePrez & Beneciet's Minstrels will hold the boards at the Opera House, after having regaled the public with a street parade. This is a popular company here, and it will be greeted with a full house.

Prof DeMotte will give an illustrated lecture on "The Beggar Singing-boy of Eisenach," in Mebarry Hall, on the evening of April 8th, for the benefit of the Locust Street Church.

Visitors the Past Week.

Mrs. Sallie Tennant—Terre Haute. Attorney Berryhill—Indianapolis. At F. A. Watson's—Miss Mary Huffman, Springdale, O., and Miss Maggie Wain, Bainbridge. At D. L. Southard's—Will Fletcher and family, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Arthur Duncan—Brownsburg. At W. G. Scarlett's—Mrs. J. A. Fields, St. Louis.

Mrs. T. J. and Mrs. John Butler, Terre Haute.

Cora Loyd, Terre Haute High School. At W. D. Butler's—his nephews, Will G. Butler, Los Angeles, California; Glenn Butler, Edinburg, Ill.

At W. H. Ragan's, W. J. Quick, Secretary State Short Horn Society, Columbus.

At Mrs. Elizabeth McKee's, her daughter Mrs. Dr. Smith, Lewisville.

Stillwagon & Strattan are offering special inducements to those who want the best furniture at the lowest prices. It will pay those who live in adjoining counties to visit this house.

Dr. A. C. Fry was attacked with muscular rheumatism last week, and it was now assumed the form of typhoid fever.

Charles A. Fisher has been removed from the Postoffice at Aberdeen, Dakota, because of offensive partisanship. He is expected here on a visit next month.

Marriage Licenses.

Granville M. McElroy and Louisa A. Pickett.

BORN.

To William and Biddie Murphy, March 26th, 1887, a daughter.

To Dennis Nalon and wife, of Fern, March 26th, 1887, a daughter.

To William Creason and wife, March 23rd 1887, a son.

THE SICK.

Mrs. Wm. Wright, Mrs. John Sage, J. D. Stevenson, pneumonia. W. J. Beckett, measles. May Rhodes, congestion of bowels.

DIED.

In South Greencastle, March 25, 1887, of paralysis, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald.

Unclaimed Letters.

Remaining in the Greencastle Postoffice March 31, 1887:
 Alice Frank
 Cooper Ephraim
 Edmond Adam
 Connor Sadie Mrs.
 Langdon Sallie
 Titus Mattie Mrs.
 Williams Charlotte
 Yocum John H.
 Young Robert
 In calling for these letters please say "Ad. vertised."

Owens Bros. two imported stallions will make the season at the old stand, Chadd & Chadd's stable. The horses are looking well, and last season proved themselves extra-fine breeders. Farmers will do well to see them before breeding elsewhere. Terms—\$20 to insure colts to stand and suck; \$15 to insure mare with foal.

Wm. Hartwood, the old reliable barber, has moved his shop to corner of Jackson and Franklin streets, where he will be happy to see all his old patrons and as many more as wish to call.

11-4w.

Special Bargains

Are now offered at the Old Reliable

Brattin Jewelry Store

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
 and Silverware.

Special attention given to repairing,
 and all work fully warranted.

D. W. BRATTIN,

Greencastle and Brazil.

Divorce Mill.

The divorce mill still finds grists in Putnam County. The pending cases are Elias Hart vs. Mary A. Hart. Allegations: cruel treatment, adultery and abandonment with William Asher. James Armsworthy, vs. Martha. Armsworthy Adultery alleged with Ballard Jones.

Martha E. Hodson vs. Leland R. Hodson. Allegations: intemperance, abandonment, failure to provide and adultery. Restoration of maiden name Martha E. Cox, asked for.

Noah R. Evans vs. Minnie F. Evans of Floyd township. Allegations: cruel, abandonment and adiction to the opium habit.

Alice Grider, vs. John L. Grider, of Franklin township. Allegations: cruelty, jealousy and slander. Five hundred dollars alimony asked for, and restoration of maiden name, Alice Edwards. And thus runs the world away.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. H. Mathias was allowed \$50 for legal services. It has been understood that the city had employed an attorney at an annual salary.

Capt. W. M. Skelton was elected Assessor for the unexpired term of W. W. Reeves, resigned. Late Darnall and Henry Earp each receiving one vote.

Hi. Henry.

Hi. Henry arrived in his handsome special car on New Year's and with his troupe of minstrel artists gave two performances in the opera house, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. The house was packed with people on both events and no one was sorry that he went. Mr. Henry himself is a very superior cornettist and his part of the amusement itself was worth the admission price. The gags were nearly all new and embraced some local hits. The musical features, especially "Hush Little Baby," were excellent. Tom English with bones, banjo and violin proved himself a finished artist.—Oil City, Pa., *Daily Derrick*.

At Greencastle opera house Wednesday, April 6th. Tickets at Landes Drug Store.

The New Rebellion.

We are hearing much of the "New South," but there seems to be also a New Rebellion. During the past winter a Senate Committee summoned citizens of Texas to Washington to testify regarding alleged election outrages. Because of this both houses of the Texas Legislature have adopted the following:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas, that the action of the majority of the United States Senate in raising a committee to investigate charges against the people of Washington county, upon the instigation of a trio of disreputable renegades who are fugitives from justice if not legal prosecution, is insulting to Texas as well as every other State in the Union, is unwarranted by law and without the scope of the Senate's authority. That being so, any appropriation or expenditure of money belonging to the U. S. for such purposes is a fraudulent conversion thereof and embezzlement, a felony under the law, and its author should be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

Sec. 2nd. Be it further resolved that it is the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives of Texas that this conduct of the Senate of U. S. is actuated by partisan purposes and promoted by a class whose very pretensions of patriotism is evinced by hatred and malevolence towards the people of the South, whom they have persistently persecuted by every manner and means of oppression they can invent since they have assumed the Southern people were helpless and unable to resist their tyranny or resent their insults.

Sec. 3rd. Be it further resolved that in our best judgment no citizen is bound to obey their pretended authority in this affair and the civil authorities are advised to interpose all lawful means for the protection of our citizens against their unlawful and high-handed usurpation.

The above is on a par with the nullification legislation of South Carolina in the time of Calhoun, and unfortunately for the country a different sort of Democrat to Andrew Jackson is now in the Presidential chair.

Passing Away.

The old hand-press is going. The spinning wheel's dead. The rinkum has vanished. The roller has fled. The bicycle is going. With the toboggan a jump. And Grover is mellowing. Along with the Mugwump.

SHERMAN IN THE SOUTH.

THE ACTION OF THE BIRMINGHAM TAVERN-KEEPER PUBLICLY DENOUNCED.

While He Is Privately Lauded and Flattered by the Southern Boys.

Birmingham, Alabama, Letter.

The Florence Hotel incident created a great deal of excitement in Birmingham, and was the subject of much lively discussion. All the public comment was condemnatory of the action of Tom Cowen, the landlord, but it was noticeable that many of those who in the hearing of Northern men, and especially Northern correspondents, were particularly severe upon Cowen, were quite emphatic in indorsing his action to his face. My own experience was to that effect in a number of instances. In one case two Southern Democrats in conversation with me condemned Cowen in the strongest terms, some profanity not included, and half an hour later I accidentally happened upon them in the act of shaking Tom's hand and patting him upon the back.

Tom Cowen just now is the object of more public curses and private congratulations than ever fell to the lot of man before. The chivalric Southerner who in public declaration speaks of Tom as the son of an animal, calls him a bully boy to his face.

The fact is, Tom Cowen, in a pig-headed way, had the courage of his convictions without regard to coal or iron or hotel-keeping, and there were plenty of evidences that if he wants to go to Congress he can get the solid Democratic vote of his district. In the ballot the same rule that he enforces in his hotel will be observed—that is, the colored man will not be admitted.

When Mr. Sherman rang his bell a black man came up to his room, and the proprietor did not object. When a black man came up with a trunk on his back there was no objection. But when a delegation of colored men, editors and ministers of the gospel, well dressed, quiet and gentlemanly, asked for admittance to see Mr. Sherman by request and appointment, they were refused, and Mr. Sherman was notified that if he wanted to see them he could meet them outside.

A Record and Policy.

Inter-Ocean.
 It is as true as that two and two make four that the Republican party is the workingmen's party. It is so because it is a National party. No party which does not make the welfare of the whole country its chief desire can do much good for any geographical or social or industrial section of it. Labor can not be benefited at the expense of capital, nor capital at the expense of labor, nor manufactures at the expense of agriculture, nor agriculture at the expense of the public into fits, for the Democratic doctors have never offered a preventive for any political disease—absolutely never. Specious cures they have offered by the score, a preventive never—not even a cure that has proved worthy of its name.

When symptoms of the land-grabbing disease became apparent it was the Republican policy that prevented its spread by the enactment of the homestead law; it was Republican policy that prevented its recurrence by the alien bill. When American labor and capital were alike on a decline it was Republican policy that restored them to natural health by a system of protection of native industries. When agriculture complained that it was not sufficiently possessed of the ear of the executive, Republican policy established a National bureau of agriculture, and when labor made like complaint it established a National bureau of labor. When there was danger lest carrying corporations should pass from the control of public servants to that of public masters it was Republican policy that first devised an interstate commerce bill. It was Republican policy that cursed and crushed the evil of slavery. This is record enough to justify the assertion that the Republican party is the workingman's party. It is the National party.

As to labor organizations, it is to be said that they can charge no act of hostility to them as coming from the Republican party. It is the logical opinion of that party that all such organizations are social rather than political, though they may necessarily and properly have a direct and healthy bearing upon national and local politics. It is from the expression of such organizations that publicists may best learn what the more thoughtful members of the wage-earning class desire as new legislation, what old laws they consider in need of amendment, what in need of repeal. Boards of trade do like service for capital. The functions of labor organizations in adjusting prices of labor are not strictly in the purview of politics.

A Business Mirror.

Richmond Telegram.
 The popular newspaper of a city is the barometer of its trade, indicating fairly the business condition. Its advertisements are like mirrors, reflecting the general feeling, and from them the stranger can form an accurate judgment of the business life and activity of a community.

Houses for rent. Inquire at No. 66 South Locust.

BOOKS CHEAP

—AT—

Langdon's Book Store

It is only necessary to call and price our Books to be convinced that they are cheaper than ever before offered in Greencastle.

A large stock of Lovell's Library from 10 to 20c.

J. K. LANGDON,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

We have Raspberry Plants, representing all the popular varieties, for sale in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prices low. Will deliver them at the Express office, or any place in Greencastle without extra charge. Orders may be sent by mail.

HAZELETT & ALLEN,

One mile east of Greencastle.

John Gerkin's

Tin Job Shop.

IS THE PLACE FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Roofing,
 Spouting,
 Sheet Iron,
 Brass and
 Tin Work

Done on short notice.

JOHN GERKIN,

50tf Talburt's Block.

—FRESH—

Can & Tub Oysters & Celery

—AT—

H. W. BURLEIGH & CO'S.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the 21st day of April 1887, the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Joseph Layne deceased, will, at the late residence of deceased, about two miles Northwest of Greencastle in Putnam County Indiana on the Louisville New Albany & Chicago Railroad sell at Public outcry to the highest bidder the personal goods and chattels of deceased not taken by the widow, consisting of Cattle hogs farming implements, household and kitchen furniture and divers other articles to numerous to mention.

Terms of sales—Credit of six months will be given on all sums exceeding five dollars purchasers giving note with approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Five dollars and under cash in hand. Sale Will begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

Jeannette Preston Layne Administratrix

For the relief and cure of the inflammation and congestion called "a cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hay fever after all other modes of treatment have proved of no avail.

Credit is due the German women and physicians for first using Red Clover Blossoms as a medicine. Best results are obtained when combined with other medicinal roots and herbs as in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic which is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague, and malaria diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits headache and all diseases of the Kidney. Price 50 cents, of J. E. Allen & Co.

We should economize at all times but more especially when times are close. Observe the purchases of your charity neighbors. More substantial benefits can be obtained from a 50 cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure than a dollar bottle of any other cough remedy. It is a prompt, safe and pleasant cure for all throat and lung troubles. Sold and endorsed by J. E. Allen & Co.

GreencastleBanner

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA
TERMS FOR THE BANNER

One year.....\$1.50
Six months......75
Three months......40
Local, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Local, among news items, 20 cents a line each insertion.
Local in black-face type, 20 a line first insertion; 10 each additional insertion.
Local in capitals, 15 cents a line first insertion; 7 1/2 each additional.
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" notices 5 cents a line.
Cards of thanks, ten cents a line.
Display and long time advertisements of special rates.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that many of the ladies in the capital society the past season have been smokers or addicted to the practice of snuff-dipping.

Nothing more cheerful, says the Philadelphia Press, in the way of sacrifice has ever been recorded than General Sherman's declaration that he isn't fitted for the office of President himself, but that he has a brother who is.

It takes now about eighty solid columns of the Sunday issue of a Kansas City paper to report the bargains in corner lots. Omaha, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and San Diego also crowd every corner with news about bargains in real estate.

FATHER KEARNEY, of Pittsburg, has forbidden Knights of Labor to enter his church while wearing any of their regalia. As the only regalia indulged in by the Knights consists of white gloves on the occasion of a funeral, this priestly order has caused some grumbling.

The visitors to the United States Naval Academy, appointed by the House of Representatives, spent for catabics and drinkables on that trip the modest sum of \$1,040.60; a detailed statement shows that one-third of it was for drinks and cigars. 'Twas always thus with someone else's cash.

An exchange says "the streets of New York are to be repaved at a cost of \$5,000,000." This perhaps means that a few streets in New York are to be repaved. Cincinnati has expended \$4,000,000 in repaving the past year, and has not repaved one-third of her streets. It will cost \$50,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000 to repave the streets of New York.

SOUTHERN OREGON has just had the severest snowstorm it has experienced for years. The summit of the coast range is covered with ten feet of snow, and the forests are badly broken by the weight of the snow which lodged in the branches. Wagon roads and trails are temporarily obliterated, and there will be more or less suffering in mining districts.

THE President is reported to be somewhat perplexed at the contradictions and incongruities of the interstate commerce act. It will be remembered that other railroad experts, such as Blanchard, of the Erie, and Fink, the Pool Commissioner, as well as Senator Cullem and Representative Reagan, are puzzled over the same matter also. The country will be disappointed if there is not a halcyon and vociferous time when the law is first put in operation.

A New Revolver.
A new revolver just brought out by a well-known Springfield (Mass.) firm is thus described:

One can not fail to call it a perfect firearm. Its main feature is a concealed hammer, which, instead of being at the top of the barrel, is inclosed in the lock frame. It is well known to all familiar with the subject that most of the accidents with revolvers arise from the unintentional manipulation of the hammer; either it receives a blow or it is allowed to slip off the thumb in cocking, or it is caught against the clothing and partially lifted, or it is left at full cock. The only other fruitful source of accident is the unintentional pulling of the trigger. These liabilities have been made impossible in the new hammerless revolver. As the hammer is concealed, there is no danger of it catching on any portion of the clothing, and no external force can be applied to it. The trigger is so arranged that it can not be pulled except by previously pressing a safety lever in the rear of the lock frame. Perhaps no point in the mechanism of the pistol is more important than this. To be fired, the pistol must be held in the hand; it will not "go off" of itself. The average child of ten years has not "reach" enough to press the lever and the trigger, unless both hands are used; so one occasion of much anxiety and danger is done away with. At present only thirty-eight caliber revolvers have been made, but work will soon begin on thirty-two and forty-four-caliber pistols.

What It Costs to Smoke.
American Gleaner.

Last year tax was paid upon 3,510,898,488 cigars. The average smoker is content with a cigar worth \$30 per thousand, or one that retails at five cents. On that basis there annually goes up in smoke \$180,000,000, or \$15,000,000 every month, or \$500,000 every day. In addition to this, boys waste on cigarettes \$6,500,000, and those who prefer a pipe a further sum of \$20,000,000.

It is said that the sight of the hump on a camel's back gave the original idea to the inventor of bustles.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

'Come Thou and All Thy House into the Ark.'

Calvary the Fulcrum by Which the World Can Be Lifted and Christ the Door Through Which Humanity May Enter Heaven.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday. Text, Genesis xvii, 1. He said:

We do not need the Bible to prove the deluge. The geologists hammer and announce it. Sea shells and marine formations on the top of some of the highest mountains of the earth prove that at some time the waters washed over the top of the Alps and the Andes. In what way the catastrophe came we know not; whether by the stroke of a comet, or by flashes of lightning, changing the air into water, or by a stroke of the hand of God. Like the stroke of the ax between the horns of the ox, the earth staggered. To meet the catastrophe, God ordered a great ship built. It was to be without prow, for it was to sail to no shore. It was to be without helm, for no human hand should guide it. It was a vast structure, probably as large as two or three great Cunard steamers. It was the Great Eastern of the olden time.

The ship is done. The door is open. The lizards crawl in. The cattle walk in. The grasshoppers hop in. The birds fly in. The invitation goes forth to Noah: "Come thou and all thy house into the ark." Just one human family embark on the strange voyage, and I hear the door slam shut. A great storm sweeps along the hills and bends the cedars until all the branches snap in the gale. There is a moan in the wind like unto the moan of a dying world. The blackness of the heavens is shattered by the flare of the lightnings, that look down into the waters and throw a ghastliness on the face of the mountains. How strange it looks! How suffocating the air seems! The big drops of rain plash upon the upturned faces of those who are watching the tempest. Crash! go the rocks in convulsion. Boom! go the bursting heavens. The inhabitants of the earth, instead of fleeing to house-top and mountain-top, as men have fancied, sit down in dumb, white horror to die. For when God grinds mountains to pieces and lets the ocean slip its cable there is no place for men to fly to. See the ark pitch and tumble in the surf, while from its windows the passengers look out upon the shipwreck of a race and the carcasses of a dead world. Woe to the mountains! Woe to the sea!

I am no alarmist. When, on the 20th of September, after the wind has for three days been blowing from the northeast, you prophesy that the equinoctial storm is coming, you simply state a fact not to be disputed. Neither am I an alarmist when I say that a storm is coming compared with which Noah's deluge was but an April shower; and that it is the wisest for you and for me to get safely housed for eternity.

Well, how did Noah and his family come into the ark? Did they climb in at the window or come down the roof? No, they went through the door. And just so, if we get into the ark of God's mercy, it will be through Christ, the door. The entrance to the ark of old must have been a very large entrance. We know that it was, from the fact that there were monster animals in the earlier ages, and in order to get them into the ark, two and two, according to the Bible statement, the door must have been very wide and very high. So the door into the mercy of God is a large door. We go in, not two by two, but by hundreds, and by thousands, and by millions. Yes, all the nations of the earth go in, ten millions abreast.

The door of the ancient ark was in the side. So now it is through the side of Christ—the pierced side, the wide-open side, the heart-side—that we enter. Ah! the Roman soldier thrusting his spear into the Savior's side, expected only to let the blood out, but he opened the way to let all the world in. O, what a broad Gospel to preach! If a man is about to give an entertainment he issues one or two hundred invitations, carefully put up and directed to the particular persons whom he wishes to entertain. But God our Father makes a banquet and goes out to the front door of heaven and stretches out His hands over land and sea, and with a voice that penetrates the Hindoo jungle, and the Greenland ice-cape, and the Brazilian grove, and English factory, and American home, cries out: "Come, for all things are now ready." It is a wide door. The old cross has been taken apart, and its two pieces are stood up for the doorposts, so far apart that all the world can come in. Kings scatter treasures on days of great rejoicing. So Christ, our King, comes and scatters the jewels of heaven. Rowland Hill said that he hoped to get into heaven through the crevices of the door. But he was not obliged thus to go in. After having preached the gospel in Surrey Chapel, going up toward heaven, the gate-keeper cried: "Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let this man come in." The dying thief went in. Richard Baxter and Robert Newton went in. Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America may yet go through the wide door without crowding. No, every one—all conditions, all ranks, all people. Luther said that this truth was worth carrying on one's knees from Rome to Jerusalem; but I think it worth carrying all around the globe and all around the heavens, that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Whosoever will let him come through the large door. Archimedes wanted a fulcrum on which to place his lever, and then he said that he could move the world. Calvary is the fulcrum, and the cross of Christ is the lever; and by that power all nations shall be lifted.

Further: It is a door that swings both ways. I do not know whether the door of the ancient ark was lifted or rolled on hinges; but the door of Christ opens both ways. It swings out toward all our woes; it swings in toward the raptures of heaven. It swings in to let us in; it swings out to let our ministering ones out. All are one in Christ—Christians on earth and saints in heaven. Swing in, O blessed door! until all the earth shall come in and live. Swing out until all the heavens come forth to celebrate the victory.

But further, it is a door with fastenings. The Bible says of Noah: "The Lord shut him in." A vessel without bulwarks or doors would not be a safe vessel to go in. When Noah and his family heard the fastening of the door of

the ark they were very glad. Without those doors were fastened the first heavy surge of the sea would have whelmed them, and they might as well have perished outside the ark as inside the ark. "The Lord shut him in." Oh, the perfect safety of the ark! The surf of the sea and the lightnings of the sky may be twisted into a garland of snow and fire—deep to deep, storm to storm, darkness to darkness; but once in the ark, all is well. "God shut him in."

There comes on every good man a deluge of financial trouble. He has his thousands to lend; now he cannot borrow a dollar. He once owned a store in New York, and had branch houses in Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans. He owned four horses, and employed a man to keep the dust off his coach, phaeton, carriage and currie; now he has hard work to get shoes in which to walk. The great deep of commercial disaster was broken up, and fore, and aft, across the hurricane deck, the waves struck him. But he was safely sheltered from the storm. "The Lord shut him in." A flood of domestic troubles fell on him. The sickness and bereavement came. The rain pelted. The winds blew. The heavens are aflame. All the gardens of earthly delight are washed away. The fountain of joy are buried fifteen cubits deep. But standing by the empty crib, and in the desolated nursery, and in the doleful hall, once a-ringing with merry voices, now silent forever, he cried: "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." "The Lord shut him in." All the sins of a lifetime clamored for his overthrow. The broken vows, the dishonored Sabbaths, the outrageous profanities, the misdemeanors of twenty years, reaching up their hands to the door of the ark to pull him out. The boundless ocean of his sin surrounded his soul, howling like a simoon, raving like an euroclydon. But, looking out of the window, he saw his sins sink like lead into the depths of the sea. The dove of heaven brought an olive-branch to the ark. The wrath of the billow only pushed him toward heaven. "The Lord shut him in."

The same door-fastenings that kept Noah in kept the world out. I am glad to know that when a man reaches heaven all earthly troubles are done with him. Here he may have had it hard to get bread for his family; there he will never hunger any more. Here he may have wept bitterly; there "the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne" will lead him to living fountains of water, and God will wipe away all the tears from his eyes. Here he may have hard work to get a house; but in my Father's house are many mansions, and rent-day never comes. Here there are death-beds, and coffins, and graves; there no sickness, no weary watching, no choking cough, no consuming fever, no chattering chill, no tolling bell, no grave. The sorrows of life shall come up and knock at the door, but no admittance. The perplexities of life shall come up and knock at the door, but no admittance. Safe forever! All the agony of earth, in one wave dashing against the bulwarks of the ship, of ecclesiastical light shall not break them down. How on, ye winds, and rage, ye seas! The Lord—"The Lord shut him in."

Now, if the ark of Christ is so grand a place in which to live and die and triumph, come into the ark. Know well that the door that shut Noah in shut the world out; and though when the pitiless storm came pelting on their heads they beat upon the door, saying: "Let me in! let me in!" the door did not open. For one hundred and twenty years they were invited. They were expected to come in, but the Antediluvians said: "We must cultivate these sheep and herds of cattle; we will wait until we get a little older; we will enjoy our old farm a little longer." But meanwhile the storm was brewing the fountains of heaven were filling up. The pry was being placed beneath the foundations of the great deep. The last year had come, the last month, the last week, the last day, the last hour, the last moment. In an awful dash, an ocean dropped from the sky, and another rolled up from beneath; and God rolled the earth and sky into one wave of universal destruction.

So men now put off going into the ark. They say they will wait twenty years first. They will have a little longer time with their worldly associates. They will wait until they get older. After awhile, one night about twelve o'clock, going home, he passes a scaffolding as a gust of wind strikes it, and a plank falls. Dead! and outside the ark! Or, riding in the park, a reckless vehicle crashes into him, and his horse becomes unmanageable, and he shouts: "Whoa! Whoa!" and takes another twist in the reins, and plants his feet against the dashboard, and pulls back. But no use. It is not so much down the avenue that he flies as on the way to eternity. Out of the wreck of the crush his body was drawn, but his soul is not picked up. It fled behind a writer, courser into the great future. Dead! and outside the ark! Or, some night he wakes up with a cold, and that momentarily increases, until he shrieks out with pain. The doctors come in, and they give him twenty drops, but a relief; forty drops, fifty drops, sixty drops, but no relief. No time for prayer. No time to read one of the promises. No time to get a single sin pardoned. The whole house is aroused in alarm. The children scream. The wife faints. The pulses fail. The heart stops. The soul flies. Oh, my God, dead! and outside the ark!

I have no doubt that derision kept many people out of the ark! The world laughed to see a man go in, and said: "Here is a man starting for the ark. Why, there will be no deluge. If there is one, that miserable ship will not weather it. Ah! going into the ark! Well, that is too good to keep. Here, fellows, have you heard the news? This man is going into the ark. Under the artillery of scorn the man's good resolution perished.

And so there are hundreds kept out by the fear of derision. It is not the fear of being laughed at that keeps you out of the kingdom of God? Which of these scorners will help you at the last? When you lie down on a dying pillow which of them will be there? In the day of eternity, will they bail you out? My friends and neighbors, come in right away. Come in through Christ, the wide door—the door that swings out toward you. Come in and be saved. Come and be happy. "The Spirit and the Bride say come." Room in the ark! Room in the ark!

But do not come alone. The text invites you to bring your family. "Come now and all thy house." That means your wife and your children. You can

not drive them in. If Noah had tried to drive the pigeons and the doves into the ark he would only have scattered them. Some parents are not wise about these things. They make iron rules about Sabbaths, and they force the catechism down the throat, as they would hold the child's nose and force down a dose of rhubarb and calomel. You can not drive your children into the ark. You can draw your children to Christ, but you can not coerce them. The cross was lifted not to drive, but to draw. "If I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me." As the sun draws up the drops of morning dew, so the Son of Righteousness exhales the tears of repentance.

How to get them in? Go in yourself. If Noah had staid out, do you not suppose his sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth, would have staid out? Your sons and daughters will be apt to do just as you do. Reject Christ yourself, and the probability is that your children will reject Him. An account was taken of the religious condition of families in a certain district. In the families of pious parents two-thirds of the children were Christians. In the families where the parents were ungodly only one-twelfth of the children were Christians. Responsible as you are for their temporal existence, you are also responsible for their eternity. Which way will you take them? Out into the deluge or into the ark? Have you ever made one earnest prayer for their immortal souls? What will you say in the judgment when God asks: "Where is George, or Henry, or Frank or Mary, or Anna? Where are those precious souls whose interests I committed into your hands?"

Go home and erect a family altar. You may break down in your prayer. But never mind, God will take what you mean, whether you express it intelligibly or not. Bring all your house into the ark. Is there one son whom you have given up? Is he so dissipated that you have stopped counseling and praying? Give him up? How dare you give him up? Did God ever give thee up? While thou hast a single articulation of speech left cease not to pray for the return of that prodigal. He may even now be standing on the beach at Hong Kong or Madras, meditating a return to his father's house. Give him up? Never give him up! Has God promised to hear thy prayer only to mock thee? It is not too late. However many children we may have, we have none to give up. Which, of our families, can we afford to spare out of heaven? Come, father! Come, mother! Come, son! Come, daughter! Come, brother! Come, sister! Only one step, and we are in. Christ, the door, swings out to meet us; and it is not the looseness of a stormy blast that you hear, but the voice of a loving and patient God that addresses you, saying: "Come thou and all thy house into the ark."

And there may the Lord shut us in.

Civil Service Reform in the West.
Secretary John L. Doyle, of the Civil Service Commission, returned to Washington on the 30th, from a three-weeks' tour to different cities, where he has been conducting regular examinations at certain places. He held examinations at Pittsburg and Williamsport, Pa.; Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Toledo and Cleveland, O., and at Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Doyle says he took special pains to inquire of postmasters and boards of examiners and of leading citizens with whom he came in contact, about the civil-service-reform sentiment in the West, and feels satisfied it has not made any such advance in the West as it has in the East. In New York and Massachusetts States, civil-service boards and rules have been in operation for several years, and the people have a clearer comprehension of the purpose sought to be obtained than exists in the West. But there is a growing reform sentiment in the West. In several of the western cities civil-service reform associations have been organized, and they are doing good work, and in several of the western States efforts are being made to establish State boards under regular rules.

Late News Items.
The Caswell building at Troy, N. Y., occupied by Fessenden, Lambert & Tower, dry goods dealers, was destroyed by fire, Tuesday. Loss \$100,000.

The Nebraska Legislature, Tuesday, passed resolutions condemning the Irish policy of Lord Salisbury, and extending heartfelt sympathies to the Irish nation.

Patents were issued to Indians, Tuesday, as follows: Henry J. Banton, Logansport, brake for vehicle; John P. Brown, assignor to M. E. Brown, Rising Sun, fence machine; Jacob L. Poynter, assignor of one-half to J. P. Kyte, Salem, pulverizing cultivator; Benjamin Roberts, Indianapolis, smoke condenser; Jas. E. Twine, Indianapolis, chimney; Lewis F. and B. C. Wicker, Lebanon, fence post; George W. Williams, Economy, fence machine.

A few nights ago the Cecil aqueduct, on the canal, at Defiance, O., was blown open. The next night armed men drove away guards who were watching the reservoir and blew out the banks in two places, and finally dynamite was used to destroy the locks. It will take half the summer to repair the damage already done. The governor has been asked for instructions. There was a strong effort recently to have the Legislature vacate the canal at that point.

Prohibition Progress in Dakota.

A dispatch from Fargo on the 30th says: The November election promises to add Dakota virtually to the prohibition forces, although the vote will be by counties. The Legislature enacted that the license question, upon petition, should be voted on by counties next November. About fifteen counties have already adopted prohibition, and it is predicted that out of eighty not more than a dozen counties will vote for license. The temperance organizations have taken the field, and are flooding the country with speakers, working, firstly, to secure the requisite positions. There are about twenty breweries in the Territory, and

in some counties a good deal of capital is invested in the liquor business, which is becoming alarmed at the progress of the prohibition movement. Dakota will evidently be with Iowa and Kansas on this question.

Parnell Appeals for Aid.

Parnell, through President of the League John Fitzgerald, appeals to the American people for sympathy and support. In his cablegram he says: "The coercion bill proposed to-night in the House of Commons is the eighty-seventh since the act of union, eighty-seven years ago. It also is the most stringent, tyrannical and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a coercion bill been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation, and appears to be expressly designed for driving discontent beneath the surface. It places all public speakers, writers and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of stipendiary magistrates holding their office at the pleasure of the crown. It condemns the Irish-speaking peasant of rack-rented Kerry to the tender mercies of a packed jury of hangmen or landlords, or to a jury of Englishmen at the Old Bailey in London."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Sovereigns of the old world spend most of their time congratulating each other on escaping assassination.—Boston Globe.

Now is a good time for railroad companies to stop guessing that their bridges are all right and safe. The only way to do this is to make them do it. Some of them have been guilty of trifling with human life too long already. The people are loudly protesting, and it is a wise railroad company that heeds the warning.—Detroit Tribune.

It should need no great amount of argument to prove that if certain election expenses are right and necessary they ought to be met out of the public treasury, and not out of the pockets of the aspirants for office.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The railroads which operate wholly within a single State will have nothing to fear from the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At least such is the general impression at present, and if the Commissioners take a contrary view the question will come up before a higher tribunal for decision. Federal laws have nothing to do with the affairs of the States individually.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Irish question glows with more dangerous heat every hour. The Tories have only made matters worse. But they are likely to bid a long farewell to all their greatness in the near future, and then, perhaps, Lord Randolph Churchill will be called to the front to prescribe a little justice in lieu of a great deal of narrow and mean oppression.—New York Herald.

It seems to be a mere question of time when the right of men to indulge in riots will be secured by positive enactment, and the authorities will be prohibited from interfering with a mob. Practically that has already been achieved in Missouri. The Legislature has refused to continue the annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the support of the militia, on the ground that "the presence of militiamen on the scene of a strike is only an aggravation."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

That the new law will remedy many existing abuses there is no reason to doubt; but it is also plainly to be seen that a strong check upon the railroads will be needed if the object of the framers of the bill—namely, to prevent unjust discrimination—is to be realized. To those who have sought to make the railroads subservient to the interests of the public it is hardly encouraging to know that merchants unite so generally in the belief that higher freights will prevail after the inter-State law goes into operation.—New York World.

Sir John Macdonald, speaking last evening, said that no measure would be introduced by the Government at the coming session of Parliament looking toward reciprocal treaty relations with the United States. He did not feel that Canada should humble itself in the least to beg of the Americans or any other people reciprocity. He was satisfied that such a measure as that proposed by Congressman Butterworth would be a grand thing for the manufactures of the States, but it would ruin Canadian manufactures. If any measure of trade were entered into between the United States and Canada so long as he was at the head of affairs, it must be such a measure as would give to Canada the same benefits as those conferred. There would be no temporary settlement of the fishery difficulty; what was done must be final for a term of years at least. Canada had been asked by Great Britain if a Commission would be satisfactory, and she had said most certainly. Beyond that he could say nothing.—Ottawa Dispatch, Mar. 20.

A Pardorable Mistake.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The new mayor of a new Ohio city told the serenaders who tooted under his windows that "he wept tears of joy over his election." His honor seems to be laboring under a mistake; he wasn't elected town-crier.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A Russian chemist has perfected a method by which petroleum can be solidified into bricks for fuel.

The biggest cotton factory in the world, when put into operation, will be at Manchester, N. H. It will produce every six months 2,500,000 pounds.

A recent purchase of 21,000 acres of mineral lands, which is only one of many, was recently made in Virginia, on which furnaces and mills will be erected.

Unemployed labor, both skilled and unskilled, is finding occupation. The strikes of the past week show a falling off in point of numbers. Moderate advances are being made in many industries and localities.

Gas fuel is gaining ground. A locomotive works and a rolling-mill at Paterson, N. J., will use it. Jersey City manufacturers are preparing to introduce it, and in several other cities east the economy of the system is being carefully studied.

The list of employers who are sharing profits with their employees is increasing. The Springfield Foundry Company is the latest addition to the list. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis flour man, has inaugurated it with satisfactory results. Five or six other large concerns have tried it.

A Boston locomotive works is advertising for mechanics. Work is rushing at the Taunton Locomotive Works. The Cramps have ordered a new screw mill machine from some Vermont men that will make bolts out of 3 1/2 inch stock, which will be the largest machine of its kind.

A scheme is on foot to utilize the pressure of the fresh water wells of Florida for manufacturing purposes. Water is found at a depth of 250 feet, and in many wells there is a pressure of fourteen pounds to the square inch. The theory entertained is, the greater the well the greater the pressure.

Labor organization is being quietly pushed. The Knights lose a good many members through indifference. The fever of anxiety has subsided, and the several failures have led outsiders to doubt the value of membership. Trade-unions are growing very slowly, and endeavor to maintain an exclusiveness which the Knights do not.

A \$500,000 cotton factory is to be built at Fort Smith, Ark.; a \$100,000 one at Charlotte, N. C.; one at Airy, N. C.; one at Cleveland, Tenn.; one at Athens, besides numerous expansions in the way of machinery and additions. A co-operative manufacturing company will erect a \$100,000 mill at Georgetown, Tex. An immense cotton factory is to be erected at Columbus, Miss.

It has been suggested to the Knights and other labor unions that they allow outsiders the privilege of delivering a short lecture once or twice a month on any subject the lecturer might select. It is thought that there are not a few who would take such an opportunity to talk to labor on the various questions on which wage-workers are interested, to the end that they would be better able to deal intelligently with them.

Richmond, Va., is becoming an industrial center. A Bessemer steel works is being built on Belle Isle. A glass works on the co-operative plan will turn out 12,000 pounds per day. A shoe factory will be started on a large scale. The Albenarle Paper Company will make paper on Aug. 1. A large brick works will be built to make bricks for northern markets out of Chesterfield clay. The Richmond & Danville Company will soon have a grand depot.

Iron and steel-makers and manufacturers who use these products as raw material, will, as a rule, be taxed to their fullest capacity between now and midsummer. In every branch of industry enlargements are in progress. Foundries are expanding their limits and facilities; car works must increase their machinery; locomotive works are going along quietly. Makers of all kinds of heavy machinery have very large contracts on hand. One concern is preparing to make wrought-iron pipe twenty-four inches in diameter. Mechanics are surpassing themselves in all industries with their remarkable achievements.

American bridge builders are teaching the rest of the engineering world how to construct bridges of great length, strain, endurance and permanency. More bridge work is projected at this date than ever in the history of the country. Two are projected across the Hudson; six across the Mississippi; two across the Missouri; a \$10,000,000 bridge across the Potomac, 4,650 feet long, besides a multitude of smaller bridges. The bridge works are consequently overrun with work, and bridge iron-makers are unable to accept all the business offered. Four bridge-building works are projected, and an expansion of mill capacity is going on.

Stanniford's Boom.
Philadelphia Press.

The next Governor of Kentucky, it is said, will be a young man named Stanniford, whose followers are whooping things up for him because he has the handsomest woman in the State as his wife and the prettiest two-months-old baby ever born in the Blue Grass country. The chances are that he will get the nomination on that platform.

An Echo of Winter.

"No, Bobby," said his mother, "you cannot go skating to-day. It's Sunday, you know."

"Well, Ma," persisted Bobby, "can't I go if I'll just skate straight ahead, and not try to do any fancy work?"

EARLY RAILROADING.

Bill Nye Describes a Trip on the First Train.

The first train ever operated must have been a grand sight. First came the locomotive, a large Babcock fire extinguisher on trucks, with a smoke-stack like a full blown speaking tube with a grill around the top; the engineer at his post in a plug hat, with an umbrella over his head and his hand on the throttle, borrowing a chew of tobacco now and then of the farmers who passed him on their way to town. Near him stood the fireman, now and then bringing an armful of wood from the fields through which they passed, and turning the damper in the smoke-stack every little while so it would draw. Now and then he would go forward and put a pork rind on a hot box or pound on the cylinder head to warn people off the track.

Next comes the tender loaded with nice, white birch wood, an economical style of fuel because the bark may be easily burned off while the wood itself will remain uninjured. Besides the fire wood we find on the tender a barrel of rainwater and a tall blonde jar with wicker work around it, which contains a small sprig of tansy immersed in four gallons of New England rum. This the engineer has brought with him for use in case of accident. He is now engaged in preparing for the accident in advance.

Next comes the front brakeman in a plug hat about two sizes too large for him. He also wears a long waisted frock coat with a bustle to it and a tall shirt collar with a table spread tie, the ends of which flutter gayly in the morning breeze. As the train pauses at the first station he takes a hammer out of the tool box and nails on the tire of the fore wheel of his coach. The engineer gets down with a long oil can and puts a little sewing machine oil on the pitman. He then wipes it off with his sleeve.

It is now discovered that the rear coach, containing a number of directors and the division superintendent, is missing. The conductor goes to the rear of the last coach and finds that the string by which the directors' car was attached is broken, and that the grade being pretty steep the directors and one brakeman have no doubt gone back to the starting place.

But the conductor is cool. He removes his bell-crowned plug hat, and taking out his orders and time card he finds that the track is clear, and looking at a large, valuable Waterbury watch, presented to him by a widow whose husband was run over and killed by the train, he sees he can still make the next station in time for dinner. He hires a livery team to go back after the directors' coach, and calling "all aboard" he swings lightly upon the moving train.

It is now ten o'clock, and nineteen weary miles stretch out between him and the dinner station. To add to the horrors of the situation, the front brakeman discovers that a very thirsty boy in the emigrant car has been drinking from the water-supply tank on the tender, and there is not enough left to carry the train through. Much time is consumed in filling it again at a spring near the track, but the conductor finds a "spotter" on the train and gets him to do it. He also induces him to eat some more wood and clean out the ashes.

The engineer then pulls out a draw-head and begins to make up time. In twenty minutes he has made up an hour's time, though two miles of hoop-iron are torn from the track behind him. He sails into the eating station on time, and while the master mechanic takes several of the coach-wheels over to the machine shop to soak, he eats a hurried lunch.

The brakeman here gets his tin lanterns ready for the night run and fills two of them with red oil to be used on the rear coach. The fireman puts a fresh bacon-rind on the eccentric, stuffs some more cotton batting around the wheels, puts a new lynch-pin in the hind wheels, sweeps the apple-peelings out of the smoking car, and he is ready.

Then comes the conductor, with his plug hat full of excursion tickets, orders, passes and time checks; he looks at his Waterbury watch, waves his hand and calls "All aboard" again. It is up-grade, however, and for two miles the "spotter" has to push behind with all his might before the conductor will allow him to get on and ride.

Thus began the history of a gigantic enterprise which has grown till it is a comfort, a convenience, a luxury, and a necessity. It has built up and beautified the desert. It has crept beneath the broad river, scaled the snowy mountain, and hung by iron arms from the canon and the precipice, carrying the young to new lands and reuniting the long separated. It has taken the peopleless to lands of new hope. It has bridged the solitude of the wilderness, knocked down valuable land-grants, killed cheap cattle and paid a high price for them, whooped through valleys, snorted over lofty peaks, crept through long, dark tunnels, turning the bright glare of day suddenly upon those who thought the tunnel was two miles long, roared through the night and glittered through the day, bringing alike the groom to his beautiful bride and the weeping prodigal to the moss-grown grave of his father.

There, indeed, a heartless, soulless man, and yet you are very essential business.

SOMETHING ABOUT BALD HEADS.

A Physician States Alarming Facts About Baldness—A Remedy.

New York Mail and Express.
"Bald-headed men die sooner than those who possess a full head of hair," said a physician to a reporter, the other day. "Then, doctor, your life is shortened," interposed the reporter.

"I have adopted a protector, you see—the skull cap. If I have no hair to cover my cranium, I do the next best thing, and use a warm cap. I never go bald-headed, no matter where I am, and by that means I never take cold. The majority of men who have bald heads wear nothing to protect the exposed surface, not even a wig. The result is that many of them take cold and go off with pneumonia, or contract some deep-seated disease like bronchitis or consumption. Yet, if I told a bald headed man to wear something warm on the exposed spot he would, nine times out of ten, pay no attention to my warning. It is a growing cause of increased mortality, and deserves great attention both from scientists and empirical laymen. Bald heads are the sign posts of a high æsthetic civilization and at the same time the epitaphs of a physical degeneration. Luxury, ease, comfort, high living and hereditary characteristics have to be taken into consideration when analyzing the problem of bald heads. If the future race is to be devoid of hair, then it must necessarily be a short lived one because more susceptible to sickness. I have noted many cases of pneumonia, and where the patient is a male over forty years old the proportion is over one-half in favor of being bald headed. Whenever I have a bald headed patient I never rest until he consents to wear a skull cap. If the hair was no protection to man he would have been created without any, and the skin made thick and tough to stand the weather. The wise provisions made to insure perfect physical comfort never contemplated a period in the world's history when man should go about with his head slick as a peeled onion. The man who does it repeatedly sooner or later pays the penalty."

"Cæsar was bald in his last days, and shielded his cranium by wearing a crown. In those days, when hats were not worn, few people were bald, and those who were attempted to conceal the fact. It is said that Cæsar wore the crown to conceal his bald head, and it may be added correctly that he did it for comfort as well. Women do not suffer from the exposure of bald heads because they wear false head rigging which generally protects the scalp. Then females are not as predisposed to baldness as males. Nature has given them an abundance of hair, and those who grow bald have some kind of skin trouble. Yet there are more bald headed women than the world imagines. My argument against going about with the scalp exposed is merely from a hygienic point of view, and not because of any false notions about how it makes a person look. Old men, middle-aged men, gilded youth and unfortunate womankind, if you are bald don't grieve over the inevitable, but wear something warm and upon all occasions. Your days will be longer in the land, and your progeny will be less apt to inherit the hairless tendency."

THE EQUINOCTIAL.

A Scientific Explanation of the Season's Storms.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The storms which prevail generally about the 21st of March and September, respectively, are known as the "equinoctial gales," or "storms." Beyond their regularity of approach, very little else is known about them. They are usually disposed of as being storms occurring from the ordinary cause, and coming at those particular times because the sun is then "crossing the equator." Why such relative position of the sun to the earth gives rise to the storms, is not very well known, and an explanation is seldom attempted. In its annual travel round the sun the earth moves in an elliptical path, which is termed the ecliptic. But it always retains the same angle to that line of motion, so that the relative position of any portion of the earth to the sun is constantly changing. When it is winter here, the northern hemisphere is said to be turned from the sun, and consequently in the summer it is turned toward the sun. Between these two seasons, it is spring and autumn respectively, as the northern half is entering that position which the earth occupied during summer or winter, as the case may be.

During the progress of the earth in its yearly journey the sun is directly overhead, sometimes at the center of the earth, the equator, and sometimes above or below that line. When summer reigns in the northern half old Sol is north of the equatorial line. He is directly overhead at no time farther north than about 23½ degrees, equal to upwards of 1,600 miles. When that point is reached the position of the earth becomes such that the sun appears to travel south, arriving directly over the equator on the 21st day of September. From that time on, as winter approaches he appears to get further below the equator, until the same distance is attained below the line as was reached above, namely, 23½ degrees. The day and night, while the sun is directly over the equator, are each of twelve hours' duration, hence the term "equinox," or "equal night." As he is directly overhead above or below the central line, the day exceeds the night in the northern or southern hemisphere respectively.

Winds being caused by a flow of colder and heavier air to fill the space vacated by lighter warm air which ascends, there is a constant flow of winds from the north and south toward the equator. The rays of the sun falling perpendicularly in the torrid zone, an immense heat is radiated from the earth, and the air becoming very warm, expands, rises and flows off towards the poles. The colder strata of air from the poles immediately takes its place. When the sun, on the 21st of March and September, becomes directly over the center, the conditions become such that storms of greater or less severity prevail generally. Various currents of air usually laden with moisture seem to rise up from the warmer portions of the earth, and are carried to the far north and south, where, on condensation, their aqueous loads are deposited. The nearer the equator the greater the storms, and in latitudes as far north as this the storms are frequently very slight, though their occurrence semi-annually seldom fails. The equinoctial last year were accompanied by storms of very slim magnitude throughout this section, but during the few years previous they were more noticeable.

Too Dignified by Hair.

St. Nicholas.

Writing lines is the penance Harrow boys do for all their sins, in and out of school, he writes lines; if he misses "bill," he writes lines. If the lines are not finished at a stated time, their number is doubled. There was one clever boy who escaped writing half the ordered quantity; and the masters tell the story of how he did it to this day. He was an untidy boy and was often taken to task for his carelessness and disorder. One day his master, who had very dignified and impressive manners, and who always said "we" instead of "you" when talking to the boys, found occasion to reprove him.

"We do not look very clean," he said, with much severity. "We have not washed our hands this morning. Have we?"

"I don't know about yours," was the impudent boy's answer, "but I've washed mine."

"Ah!" said the master, "we are very impertinent to-day. We will have to write a hundred lines before the next 'bill.'"

When "bill" time came, the master sent for the boy.

"Have we written our lines?" he asked.

"I've written my fifty," the boy answered very promptly, handing in his paper; "but I don't know whether you've done your half!"

Gotham is to have a new court house, but it will not entirely supersede the Metropolitan opera boxes.

HER INVITATION.

In the parlor they were sitting—

Sitting by the firelight's glow,

Quickly were the moments flitting,

Till at last he rose to go.

With his overcoat she puttered,

From her eye escaped a tear—

"Must you go so soon?" she muttered,

"Won't you stay to breakfast, dear?"

A Hospitable Reception.

New York Journal.

Householder to burglar through key-hole—Good evening, sir. Make yourself at home; don't mind me. I must apologize for the thinness of the larder; but my wife is down with the smallpox; I have the typhoid fever myself, and the girl has a little touch of diphtheria.

Foreign glass is backing out steadily under the increasing competition of American glass made with natural gas.

THE EQUINOCTIAL.

A Scientific Explanation of the Season's Storms.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The storms which prevail generally about the 21st of March and September, respectively, are known as the "equinoctial gales," or "storms." Beyond their regularity of approach, very little else is known about them. They are usually disposed of as being storms occurring from the ordinary cause, and coming at those particular times because the sun is then "crossing the equator." Why such relative position of the sun to the earth gives rise to the storms, is not very well known, and an explanation is seldom attempted. In its annual travel round the sun the earth moves in an elliptical path, which is termed the ecliptic. But it always retains the same angle to that line of motion, so that the relative position of any portion of the earth to the sun is constantly changing. When it is winter here, the northern hemisphere is said to be turned from the sun, and consequently in the summer it is turned toward the sun. Between these two seasons, it is spring and autumn respectively, as the northern half is entering that position which the earth occupied during summer or winter, as the case may be.

During the progress of the earth in its yearly journey the sun is directly overhead, sometimes at the center of the earth, the equator, and sometimes above or below that line. When summer reigns in the northern half old Sol is north of the equatorial line. He is directly overhead at no time farther north than about 23½ degrees, equal to upwards of 1,600 miles. When that point is reached the position of the earth becomes such that the sun appears to travel south, arriving directly over the equator on the 21st day of September. From that time on, as winter approaches he appears to get further below the equator, until the same distance is attained below the line as was reached above, namely, 23½ degrees. The day and night, while the sun is directly over the equator, are each of twelve hours' duration, hence the term "equinox," or "equal night." As he is directly overhead above or below the central line, the day exceeds the night in the northern or southern hemisphere respectively.

Winds being caused by a flow of colder and heavier air to fill the space vacated by lighter warm air which ascends, there is a constant flow of winds from the north and south toward the equator. The rays of the sun falling perpendicularly in the torrid zone, an immense heat is radiated from the earth, and the air becoming very warm, expands, rises and flows off towards the poles. The colder strata of air from the poles immediately takes its place. When the sun, on the 21st of March and September, becomes directly over the center, the conditions become such that storms of greater or less severity prevail generally. Various currents of air usually laden with moisture seem to rise up from the warmer portions of the earth, and are carried to the far north and south, where, on condensation, their aqueous loads are deposited. The nearer the equator the greater the storms, and in latitudes as far north as this the storms are frequently very slight, though their occurrence semi-annually seldom fails. The equinoctial last year were accompanied by storms of very slim magnitude throughout this section, but during the few years previous they were more noticeable.

Too Dignified by Hair.

St. Nicholas.

Writing lines is the penance Harrow boys do for all their sins, in and out of school, he writes lines; if he misses "bill," he writes lines. If the lines are not finished at a stated time, their number is doubled. There was one clever boy who escaped writing half the ordered quantity; and the masters tell the story of how he did it to this day. He was an untidy boy and was often taken to task for his carelessness and disorder. One day his master, who had very dignified and impressive manners, and who always said "we" instead of "you" when talking to the boys, found occasion to reprove him.

"We do not look very clean," he said, with much severity. "We have not washed our hands this morning. Have we?"

"I don't know about yours," was the impudent boy's answer, "but I've washed mine."

"Ah!" said the master, "we are very impertinent to-day. We will have to write a hundred lines before the next 'bill.'"

When "bill" time came, the master sent for the boy.

"Have we written our lines?" he asked.

"I've written my fifty," the boy answered very promptly, handing in his paper; "but I don't know whether you've done your half!"

Gotham is to have a new court house, but it will not entirely supersede the Metropolitan opera boxes.

HER INVITATION.

In the parlor they were sitting—

Sitting by the firelight's glow,

Quickly were the moments flitting,

Till at last he rose to go.

With his overcoat she puttered,

From her eye escaped a tear—

"Must you go so soon?" she muttered,

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Foreign glass is backing out steadily under the increasing competition of American glass made with natural gas.

FASHION NOTES.

Apple-green and Chestnut-bronze are the favorites among the many combinations of green and brown.

Mousse-green and bell-trope is another of these combinations that are pretty, as is a dress with dark bell-trope velvet skirt and overdress of Havana brown cashmere.

For spring wear at the theatres are little bonnets without strings, with point-crowns and made entirely of black lace, with no other trimmings or ornaments. The lace of fine sheer quality and the broad edging is folded into crisp upright plaits above the face.

Gray grows in favor for carriage and afternoon costumes. These are usually of frill française combined with velvet and soft shirred vests or plastrons of crepe de chine, either pink or blue. Some of the more extravagant ones have a trimming of silver and gray lace around the foot, in a few loops upon the basque and laid over the cuffs and revers.

Hell-trope, which includes all shades of purple from mauve to violet, is the rage. Costumes, bonnets, stockings, corsets and silk underwear are in all shades of it. Cloth jackets made in sailor style are dull purple in hue, and hell-trope gloves have broad stitchings of purple on the backs. It has even invaded the province of the masculine fashions. Full suits of silk underwear in hell-trope are displayed, and the scarfs and mufflers show the prevailing violet hue.

Women who have long throats have adopted a pretty fashion of wearing a wide velvet band about the throat, edged on each side with Roman pearls. This is fastened in front with a white daisy formed wholly of real pearls or enameled; in the heart of the daisy is a diamond dewdrop. There is also a revival of the old fashion, twenty years dead, of a diamond cross or star being hung around the neck by a thin flexible thread of gold. Massive dog collars set with gems still hold their place.

Black lace dresses are more popular than ever and are being made up in great numbers for the new season. Many of these though very pretty, are quite inexpensive. The black underdress, of silk satin, or stripes of satin and moire, is always quite plain, save for a narrow pleating at the foot. The French imitation of Chantilly is the favorite lace, and the favorite pattern has longitudinal stripes with flower patterns between; but the Florentine guipure is its rival in popularity, and the fisher-net tulle with broad lace figures upon it is also much used.

The sailors are making forspring wear covert coats of dark-green cloth, with strapped seams, double-breast and turned-over collar covered with velvet. These will be worn late in the season with any brown, ecru, green or black dress, or with black lace dresses, and are even thoughtsuitable for putting on over wash dresses in the country. A variation upon this is to have the jacket single-breasted, with Suede, colored, just showing at top and bottom. The standing collar is of fawn color, but outside this is the rolled-over one of green velvet. These are richly braided with black tubular braid.

Spring parasols show handles as long as alpenstocks. These handles are most fashionable with large silver rings at the end. Full moire bonnets, to match the parasol in color, are tied at the handle, and one of narrow ribbon, at the top just below the ferule. The prevailing shape is an improved Mauresque style, flatter than the canopy tops of last year. Embroidery on crepe lisse, especially brown on ecru, in small flowers, used as covering over satin, and there is a gathered and scalloped lace border. Black grenadine parasols are over red and pistache green, with a frill of lace and a light wood handle. Applique embroidery on creamy white mull is on dressy parasols for midsummer, and many of white satin with a gay border and a vine or scattered flowers in the centre.

Among the lengthy lists of beautiful all-wool fabrics is a pretty white chud-dah-cloth with fine carrete or herring-bone weave, and a pretty way to trim the basque, sleeves, panels and the border of drapery is with soft, flat white silk braid that comes already made into open patterns of varying width, requiring only to be sewed upon the gown. Another trimming is one used to decorate many light wool dresses, in colors as well, is the rich white silk cord and silk gimp, which appear this season in every imaginable device from the simplest narrow Grecian border work to the most elaborate and intricate appliques in arabesque patterns. A pretty fancy is to use these silk cords to form the whole outer sides of the sleeves, laced back and forth, and showing the bare arm between.

Spring Styles.

New York Tribune.

Materials for spring and summer millinery are usually rich and varied. They are black and tinted silk nets, beaded in jet, pearl, heliotrope yellow, pale blue and pale pink beads in fine new patterns, embroidered velvets in very elegant designs. Oriental embroidered nets in great variety, Neapolitan crapes in exquisite summer tints, embroidered crepe de chine, plain and embroidered grenadines, laces, surahs, etamines and fancy silk crèmes.

A tax law calls forth attacks.

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OF CHICAGO

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THE INTER OCEAN is earnestly in favor of the Republican party because it believes the principles of that party are correct, and that, honestly carried out, they will protect the rights and advance the interests of the whole people. It is not, however, a blind follower, but is always ready to denounce Republicans wrong-doing, either in high or low places.

THE INTER OCEAN has always maintained that the Nation is under an obligation to the soldiers of the late war, who jeopardized their lives to protect it from armed treason, which it can never repay, and, consequently, have advocated the establishment of Soldiers' Homes and the enactment of such pension laws as would leave no disabled veteran in want.

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FOR 1887.

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THE WEEK

About one hundred

Of our customers have satisfied themselves by trying them, that we sell the best Shirts in the United States for the money. They are also finding out that we sell a great many other articles lower than other dealers. See our Carpets, Matting, Oil-Cloths and Window Shades. Our terms are Cash or Produce.

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I am now prepared to guarantee satisfaction to all who want FIRST-CLASS PICTURES. At prices to suit the times, and all who call upon me will receive consideration and prompt attention. I shall labor to render it unnecessary for you to go elsewhere, either on account of the quality of the work or prices. R. T. JONES. 1901

THE COUNTY.

RUSSELLVILLE.
Mrs. Baird has opened the store of her late husband, and will conduct the business herself.
The graduating class of the township schools were held at the Presbyterian church, and were very creditable.
S. A. Cunningham, of Tippecanoe county, is visiting at James Burnside's.
Mrs. Shell is convalescing.
The G. A. R. at Waveland will have a camp-fire April 1st.
Charles Springer, late of Newton, Kansas, has moved back here to his farm.

FINCASTLE.
Glasgow Britton is able to be up, after a six weeks spell of typhoid fever. James R. Farrow and wife are very sick; also James Petty and two of his children.
William Foster is home from the Ladoga Normal. W. B. Walsh will attend the Danville normal.

The schools of this township have all closed, with two exceptions. No. 5 and 6 closed last Friday. Rob Allison and wife teachers. They gave general satisfaction.
Jas. A. Guillems is superintending the Fincastle and Carpentersville gravel road.

Last week was the best sap flow of the season.
Luke Gardner and wife are staying with his son Samuel.
German measles prevail.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.
W. B. Allee and Miss Flora Mason have gone to Greencastle to attend the DePauw Normal.
Jacob Stobaugh has sold his farm to James Bridges, of Fillmore. He talks of moving to the Wabash bottoms in the fall.

Joe Daniels had a runaway last week smashing his team.
The applicants for diplomas will meet with the Trustee Saturday to receive the report of Superintendent Smedley.

BAINBRIDGE.
The sick Mrs. Margaret Kelly, Mrs. Sam Carter, Mrs. Joseph Lane, consumption.
The recent birthday of Clinton Allen was celebrated with a surprise dinner, attended by quite a number of friends and relatives.

MAPLE GROVE.
Mrs. J. R. Starr, of Harvard, Neb., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reeves.
Sunday School meets at 2 p. m. Rev. Palmer preaches for Rev. Sharp Sunday.

Charles Brown is moving his barn.
Mr. Foster has moved into Sol. Garner's house.
Farmers are selling their hogs at \$4.75 to be delivered April 1st.

QUINCY.
The barn of Noah Smith, who lives 3 miles south of here, burned on last Wednesday night. Three horses burned; also a lot of corn, oats, hay and farming implements.

CLINTON FALLS.
Prof. Wiley has moved on his father's farm.
James Frank, thirteen years old, weighs 180 pounds. He is the champion fat boy of the county.

Mrs. Elizabeth Britton has sold her property to Mrs. Anna M. Atkinson for \$450, and will move on her farm near Roachdale.

MORTON.
There is a good opening for another store.
Luke Gardner has sold his stock and farming implements, and will live with his son, Sam.
Miss Mary Hart has been having the measles. Miss Phoebe Crodian is recovering from a nervous attack. Mrs. Alley is quite sick.

RAISING THE DEVIL.

Sam Jones was at Cincinnati Monday and gave the Methodist ministers a funny talk, which they seemed to like. He said: "Some ministers are so divine that we can almost see their wings budding. Preachers are just like other men, and in truth they are not much better. We must just rub against men we meet and let our hearts pulsate with theirs. Beecher's strong hold was that he seemed a brother to every man he met. You ask, Do I endorse Beecher's theology? I ask, Do I endorse yours. I'd as soon swallow Beecher, snout and tail, as yours. I don't believe such another head and heart as Beecher's have ever been combined since Paul's day. The farther I get from these dogmatic doctors of divinity the closer I get to God and humanity. In the pulpit the dogmatic doctor is Jeremiah Jones, D. D.; on the street he is citizen Jones; in his family he is lord and ruler; in his study, all stripped off, I should call him old humbug Jones. Let us stir up things. The next thing to religion is fun, and if we can't do anything else we can have some fun. The trouble is that we are fearful. I myself never had any fear of guns and pistols and fists. I never had enough sense. But I was always afraid of running contrary to public opinion, and I tell you it takes more courage, oftentimes, to take a stand against public opinion than to walk up to the mouth of a cannon. Up in Canada, where I have been, if a newspaper assails or misrepresents a preacher, that preacher sits right down and writes a column and a half in defense, and that newspaper publishes it the next day. If a newspaper assails any of you, you never say a word back. Now, I have seldom had any cause to complain of newspaper men. They have treated me very fairly as a class. Occasionally some one of them gets on his ear, sits down on it and fairs himself with the other; but they have always done well by me as a rule. But there is no doubt but that they do give currency to slanders against preachers, and the preachers won't say a word back. Don't do that any more, stand up for yourselves. Make men respect you for men. Why, look how they nominate a preacher at our Conferences. One brother wants to know if he is cautious, another wants to know if he is conservative, and so on. They always want a man who is quiet and meek, and who will not step on anybody's toes. Well, I feel like getting up there and asking if he is a pusillanimous pup. We don't want men to be meek and quiet. We want preachers to be aggressive and determined—courageous enough to tell the people what miserable scoundrels they are. Satan won't win this country by fighting, and we will win it back from him in the same way, and I wish that when you find a man who has raised a row in some church, that instead of crushing him, crucifying him, you would give him your best charge. There is no better recommendation for a man than that he has raised the devil. That's what we must do. We must raise the devil."

The same night Mr. Jones preached at St. Paul's Church. During the sermon he said: "This is a spiritual church, but Trinity has more religion in it to the square inch than you do to the square foot. Somehow they've got more over yonder than you all, and you know it, too. You're as good as they are, though—if you're as good. There's the only rub about it, and about the worst thing that can be done for you is to have a preacher to come here to you, and stand up and tell you things you know ain't so—good things about yourself that you know ain't so. 'What a power this church be if you were all consecrated to God. The most influential men in this city belong to this church, and some of your strongest moneyed men belong to this church. If all the heads and hearts and hands and dollars of this church were consecrated to God what a power it'd be. But they ain't! 'I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, and I'll tell you all why. I've some mighty good reasons for not being ashamed of it; and the first good reason is this: It teaches as no other gospel has ever taught the fatherhood of God. It teaches that God is my Father, and that I am His child. I love to dwell on the thought that the Great Being who created this world, the good God that ordered all things and upholds all things, is my Father, and that I am His child. I'm glad that the Gospel of Jesus Christ teaches that He is my Father. I'm glad that I know I've a Father in heaven. In all well-regulated families it takes a father and mother both to run a household. It takes a father's head and mother's heart—the father to counsel and the mother to sympathize; and this great and good Book teaches us, as no other system, no other gospel ever taught it, the fatherhood and motherhood of God. 'I'm so glad, too that it teaches us the brotherhood of manhood as no other gospel ever taught it. It teaches us that all mankind are brothers, and all womankind sisters. It makes me the brother of every other man in the world. This Gospel unifies the race, and makes us say brother to one another, whether it be to the Chinaman across the Pacific or to the Irishman on his little isle across the Atlantic. 'That's the trouble with the world to-day—brothers! We're not brothers. You all know the step-brother-no-kin-at-all-to-one-another. Each step-brother is eternally afraid the other'll get his father's property or his mother's inheritance, and they're wondering all their life how're things to be divided when the old man and the old lady dies. 'This Gospel of Christ inculcates the doctrine and the experience of an eternal brotherhood of man. Now 'spose every barkeeper in this town felt like a brother to every other man in this town, how long do you reckon he'd keep selling whisky? If this doctrine of brotherhood as taught by the Gospel were practiced, do you reckon I'd, if I was a bar-keeper, sell whisky to my brother, or my sister's husband to debauch him and wreck him? There ain't enough money in the world to make me do that. 'Spose every minister in this town treated every other man in this town as if he were his brother, and that that fellow that's staggering along on the street out yonder was his brother, and he'd go up to him and put his arms around his neck and call him brother—how long d'ye suppose things'd continue as they are? Brethren, I believe at the licks we're a hitting, that we'd do more good right out on the streets of this town than we're doing in our pulpits. That's so! 'Last year, up yonder at Loveland, I saw Sam Small walk out before two thousand people and put his arms around the neck of a drunken friend of his, and walk down the street with him to help him. That's true brotherhood. I'm the last man in the world to justify a wrong, but here's one man who's going to stick to the bottom dog in the fight till he gets on top. I thought more of Sam Small after I saw him do that that day than I ever did before. It takes a man to do what he did. 'Every staggering drunkard in this town is my brother, and I want to tell you all right now that I'd go up to any drunkard and put my arms around his neck and say, 'Brother, I'll help you. I'd've been worse off than you are right now if it hadn't been for the Gospel of Jesus Christ that helped me, and I am going to try and save you, too. 'This Gospel of Christ teaches us the brotherhood of man. There's a heap in that, too. It'll do wonders I reckon if that old merchant sitting out there were to go down to his office in the morning and shake hands with all the clerks in it they'd be so surprised that after a while they'd all get in a corner and say, 'Reckon the old man's going to die. He's mellowing for the grave. You do that in the morning, and it'll do a heap of good. I reckon some of you haven't done such a thing for years. If this doctrine of the brotherhood of man was practiced I reckon there'd never be another strike, another mob in your town, another Court-house burned, another torch of Communism seen in this country. You're trying to kill these things by legislation and political intrigues, but I declare to you right now that politics and politicians are responsible to God and man for the state of things that exists to-day between capital and labor in this country, and all the devilment that's done in the country. That's a fact. 'I'm here for God, the ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. If every bar-keeper in this town'd believe the brotherhood taught by the Gospel of Christ, you'd never see another bar-room in this town, or another drunken, staggering man. 'I don't do to mix up bar-keepers and drunkards and call them gentlemen and clever fellows. It's all a lie—they're not gentlemen and clever fellows. If you all call them clever, I want to be a dog. That's talking plain, ain't it? I never beat around the stump, and I never will tell a fellow he's pro-ject in with the truth—I'll tell him he's a liar right out! 'Labor has as much right to organize and protect itself as capital has to run itself into monopoly. One hundred thousand dollars for one man and fifty cents for another is too much and too little. It seems to me the rich fellows must all be hogs and the poor fellows no-count. That's the only way I can explain it. There don't seem to be any medium. 'Christianity furnishes the only soil in the universe out of which a true man ever grew. I'm not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ when I think of the influence for good it has over the home circle. I wonder where my children'd be if Christianity hadn't taken hold of me. I wouldn't have been fit to raise a set of puppies, I reckon. I believe there are some men in the world, though, who'd take more trouble to train a pointer dog than to raise their children right. Christianity makes home an Eden. Christianity makes good men, and true men, and noble men, and the world assents to that proposition always. 'There are hypocrites in the world, though. Men who go to church and profess to be Christians, but practice all the devilment they can. Lots of that kind in the world. I don't know, though, what some of you'd do if there weren't any hypocrites. You say, 'I'd be a Christian, only the hypocrites are in my way. They make me ashamed.' Why, bless my life, brother, no hypocrite can be in your way unless he's ahead of you. Ahead of you! They've tried to be good once, but you've never tried to be good, all your life. That's so, I reckon! 'I'm not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, because it's the power of God unto salvation. It's the love of God, it's the sympathy of God, it's the judgment of God, it's the righteousness of God, it's the mercy of God, it's every attribute of God, concentrated, brought together, focalized, to teach men and bring them home to God and life everlasting. 'We have some people in this house to-night, Methodists, who're ashamed of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, but when you show me a man who's ashamed of the Gospel I'll show you a man the pastor is ashamed to have in his church. That's so. The Gospel of Christ is a remedy for every ill."

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. E. Detchon's WHOOPING COUGH Specific cures this dangerous complaint in one week's time. It moderates all the severe symptoms in twenty-four hours of use of the remedy. The young infant is cured as readily as those more advanced in years. Sold by ALBERT ALLEN, Greencastle.

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This celebrated and well-bred stallion will make the season of 1887 at the livery stables of Cooper Bros., formerly of Black Bros., Greencastle, Ind.

To the Stockmen of Putnam County:

In presenting Mambrino Davis to you, I do it with the assurance that he is a first-class animal in every respect, and that by breeding to him you will greatly enhance the value of your own stock.

It costs very little more to raise good animals than poor ones, and the cash returns are so much greater when making a sale that it is far more profitable. It is also a matter of commendable pride to be able to ride or drive a fine horse, rather than one of inferior color, form or movement.

I invite you to call at our stables and see Mambrino Davis, feeling sure his appearance will be very pleasing to you. As a foal-getter he is unsurpassed, and his disposition is so kind that a lady can drive him.

For pedigree and terms call on me at the above stables.

St. GEORGE B. COOPER.

W. S. Cox.

J. T. Horn

Cox & Horn,

Real Estate Agents.

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THE

Cash Grocery Store!

ON EAST SIDE, LAYTON'S BLOCK.

Are Receiving Daily from the

Eastern Markets, New, and

Fresh Goods of all kinds, to

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close Cash buying, we are pre-

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Our stock is all new, fresh

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Leuke's Bakery

Furnishes the Best

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IN THE MARKET.

Delivered anywhere in the City.

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Hardware,

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He has on hand for sale, the celebrated Studebaker Wagons, Oliver's Chilled Plows, Steel Plows and Cultivators, Corn Planters, Etc.

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Carriages and buggies repaired and repainted on short notice.

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—AND—

MACHINE CO.,

Manufacturers of

Castings

OF ALL KINDS.

SAWING MACHINES

—AND—

Horse Powers.

Dealers in Circular Saws, Belt-ing, Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe, Pipe Fittings, Brass Goods, Feed Cutters, etc., all at the lowest prices. Shop near south depot.

PIANOS, ORGANS

—AND—

The Domestic Sewing Machine.

I am still in the trade, and am prepared to furnish the people with the best musical instruments and sewing machines, at prices that

Cannot Fail to Please.

Be sure and see me before buying. A letter through the postoffice will reach my personal attention promptly.

W. L. EPPERSON,

131 ROACHDALE, IND.

CATARRH ELY'S

Cream Balm

Cleanses the

head. Allays

inflammation.

Heals the

Sores. Re-

stores the

Senses of

Taste, Smell,

Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive

Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is

absorbable. Price 50 cents a box; by mail

registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY

BROS., Druggists, Oswego, New York.

Careful attention to diet is the

best guard against disease. It is a

fact which all should know, that over-

eating not only corrupts the blood but

destroys nerve force, and induces dys-

pepsia, jaundice, bad breath, piles,

pimples, low spirits, headache, ague,

malaria, and all stomach and liver trou-

bles. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic

quickly cures the above diseases. Can

be taken by the most delicate. Price

fifty cents. J. E. Allen & Co.

You will notice how quickly

thoroughly successful article is imitated

and also that the imitations are with-

out merit, as they are gotten up by un-

scrupulous parties. Beware of imita-

tions of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic.

The genuine is sold by J. E. Allen and

promptly cures dyspepsia, costiveness,

bad breath, piles, pimples, ague, malaria

diseases, poor appetite, low spirits,

headache, or diseases of the kidneys,

stomach and liver. Price fifty cents.

"Oh! I had only known in time."

Known what? "Known that a single

cold in the head may develop into

chronic Catarrh." Well it isn't too

late, for Ely's Cream Balm will cure

catarrh even after the sufferer's life

has become a burden to him, and he a

nuisance to his friends. It is the only

radical and thoroughly scientific catarrh

cure known. Not a snuff. Not a li-

quid. Price fifty cents.

PENCIL PAPER.

Any size or quantity, in pad or

loose, at the BANNER office very cheap.

The great sources of the exten-

sive range of Dr. Jones' Red Clover

Tonic are its great blood purifying

qualities and its gentle aperient action,

thereby removing all restraint from the

secretive organs, curing promptly and

thoroughly dyspepsia, costiveness, bad

breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, sick

and nervous headache, malaria, and

all stomach, liver and kidney trou-

bles. The most delicate stomach accepts

it with relish. Price fifty cents, of

J. E. Allen & Co.

Notice to Non-Residents.

The State of Indiana, Putnam County.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, April Term,

1887.

Marshall A. Moore vs. Samuel E. Parks and

Martha E. Parks, Complaint, No. 407, on Note

and Mortgages.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Moore Bros.,

his Attorneys, and files his complaint heron

together with an affidavit that said defend-

ants are not residents of the State of Indiana,

and that said suit is founded on con-

tracts which relate to real estate, and that

the object of the action is to enforce and

foreclose two mortgages on real estate, in

Putnam County, Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said de-

fendants, that unless they be and appear on

Monday, May 9, 1887, the 13th judicial day

of the next Term of the Putnam Circuit Court,

to be begun and holden on the fourth Mon-

day of April, A. D. 1887, at the Court House

in Greencastle, in said County and State, and

answer or demur to said complaint, the same

will be heard and determined in their ab-

sence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said

Court, affixed at Greencastle, this 16th day of

March A. D. 1887.

JOHN W. LEE, Clerk.

By M. B. RUDSILL, Deputy.

HATHAWAY & JOHNSON,
Abstractors, Greencastle, Ind.
Office, Room 7, Central Bank Block.
We have the most complete system of Ab-
stract Books in Putnam county.
Correct abstracts, reasonable charges. 2y1

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Office, in Albion's Block, south side
public square, Greencastle, Ind. Will practice
in courts of the State and solicits business.

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Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Greencastle, Ind.
Special attention given to Chronic Diseases
and diseases of women and children.
Residence and office over Postoffice.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Public
Office, over U. S. Mail store.

W. S. COX,
Notary Public and Attorney at Law,
Office over O'Connell's shoe shop, east side In-
diana street.

JOHN R. MILLER,
Attorney at Law
Residence and Office, east Wash-
ington street, over G. Mault's store.

G. W. B. or M. D., John Morrison, M. D.
Office and residence, Washington
street, one square east of National Bank.

H. R. FICHTLYN, M. D.
Office, corner Vine and Popular streets.

G. C. SMYTHE,
Physician and Surgeon
Office, on Vine street, between Washington
and Walnut, one door north of family residence.

E. B. EVANS, H. V. DeVore,
Physicians and Surgeons
Rooms 1 and 3, Central Bank Building, Green-
castle, Ind.

M. HANNA, M. D.,
Office, in Nelson's Block. Residence, corner
of Vine and Walnut streets, the former resi-
dence of Dr. Ellis.

J. J. M. KNIGHT,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office—West Side Square. 38 37

THOMAS HANNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Rooms 7 and 8, 18½ N